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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HANDS CLASPED IN FRIENDSHIP.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

THE BLUE AND GRAY MEET.

NOT A REMNANT LEFT OF THE RANCOR OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN BATTLE-FIELDS.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENTS.

Several of the States Formally Turned Them Over to the Government.

ARMY OF CUMBERLAND REUNION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 18.—If one may judge by the events of the last 10 days, the Mason and Dixon line has been wiped off the earth. The friendly, brotherly feeling that has been displayed here this week, and that was shown at Louisville last week by the boys of the gray toward the boys of blue, the bitter sectionalism that has so long divided the Union no longer exists. For nearly a fortnight, now, the doors of the south have been thrown open to the men who came here 30 odd years ago, bearing arms of slaughter and destruction. Not a single incident that would indicate a feeling of hatred on either side has been recorded.

At early dawn the town and the surrounding country awoke. In less than two hours there was a general exodus from town to the battle-field. There were bands of music, followed by regiments of militia. There were thousands upon thousands of battle-scarred veterans, and there were thousands upon thousands of men, women and children who originally knew what war was. Many of the vast throng looked over the field of Chickamauga, sadly remembering the awful scenes of carnage and death they had witnessed there 30 years ago, but all felt a thrill of joy to know that old wounds had healed and the hatred of those days was no more. Such were the conditions that prevailed at the preliminary exercises attendant upon the dedication of the historic battle-field as a national park, which will take place tomorrow.

Dedication of Monuments.

The first event of to-day was the dedication of the Michigan state monuments at Snodgrass Hill. Governor John T. Rich, with his staff, and the members of the park commission, arrived at the hill a few minutes after 9 o'clock. Chairman C. E. Belknap, president of the Michigan commission, called the assemblage to order and introduced Governor Rich, who made a speech. Colonel Henry M. Duffield, of Detroit, responded.

The northeast corner of that part of the Kelly field, the monuments of Wisconsin are turned over to the exercises at 11 o'clock. The exercises were presided over by Colonel W. W. Watkins, chairman of the state commission, who formally presented the monuments over to Governor W. H. Upham, who received them, and then transferred them to the government, in an appropriate speech. General Henry Harnden, who was the next orator after which speeches were made by Colonel B. F. Bryant, ex-Governor W. D. Hoard and E. G. Timme.

The veterans of Ohio took possession of Snodgrass Hill as soon as those from Michigan had finished. General John Beatty, president of the Ohio commission presided. Short addresses were made by ex-Governor Campbell, who was governor at the time the commission was created, Hon. J. S. Gill and Hon. J. S. McElroy. General Aquilla Wiley then made a short address, formally turning the monuments over to Governor McKinley, who in turn received them, and then transferred them to the national government.

Illinois monuments were dedicated on the site where Widow Glenn's house stood during the battle. It was 2 o'clock when Governor Altgeld, and his party arrived. Colonel H. S. Reeves, president of the Illinois commission, presided. There were speeches by Colonel Smith D. Atkins, and Colonel J. G. Everest.

On Lytle Hill.

The exercises attendant upon the transfer of the Indiana monuments to the government took place at Lytle Hill. General M. C. Hunter was master of ceremonies. Hon. H. D. McConnell made the address, turning the monuments over to Governor Matthews. General Lew Wallace and Colonel W. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., spoke. The exercises were concluded with a salute fired by the regiment of the Indiana militia that were present. The Massachusetts monuments were dedicated at Knob Hill at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Governor Fred T. Greenhalge called the assemblage to order and made the address of the occasion. At the conclusion of his speech the governor and his staff, together with the state commission, went to the National cemetery and decorated the graves of the Massachusetts soldiers buried there.

Most of the old three-ring tents, of Barnum's circus was crowded to suffocation to-night, the occasion being the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. There must have been 10,000 people. A large number of veterans belonging to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, who came here from Cincinnati, were present as guests. The venerable veteran, General J. D. Morgan, of Quincy, Ill., vice-president of the society, and who is now past 80 years of age, presided in the absence of General Rosecrans, the president.

When the meeting had been called to order, General Morgan introduced Mayor George W. Ochs, who made the address of welcome. Response was made by General H. V. Boynton, secretary of the association.

Following General Boynton, General Morgan made an address of welcome to the Confederate veterans, after which ex-Senator Charles M. Manderson, of Nebraska, delivered an address on behalf of the society. By way of beginning, he said the veterans had met here to record a new era. Then he spoke of the battle that occurred in this region. A great change had taken place since that battle. The scattered hamlet, the objective point of military endeavor in 1863, was the thriving city, the center of commercial distribution in 1895.

Forgiven, Not Forgotten.

Then he referred feelingly to the thousands of brave men who fell during the battle and said that nothing had to be forgotten of the past, everything was forgiven. All now joined in the great sentiment of Grant: "Let us have peace." Then he continued: "And now all rancor and hate are gone. The unionist and the secessionist, the federal and the rebel, the Yankee and the Johnnie meet to rejoice in the existence of a national union, not a confederacy."

He referred to the "carping" critics who abused General Rosecrans, and told of some of the heroic things accomplished by him at Stone River and Nashville and to the genius for strategy he displayed at Chickamauga. He said a glowing tribute to Jackson, Sill, Whittaker, Beatty, Geary, Kimball, Newton, Baird, Brannan, Cruft, Rousseau, Davis, Johnson, Van Cleve, Reynolds, Steedman, Stockholm, Granger, Garfield, Hooker, Palmer, Crittenden, Wood, Stanley, McCook, Howard and Sheridan. These, he said, were immortal heroes. Then he told the story of the Army of the Cumberland, of the hardships and fighting it endured and then said:

"The battle of Nashville practically closed the war in the west, and in a few months the Army of the Cumberland dissolved, and the men who carried the flag of the nation in the forefront of battle were swallowed up in the great body of American people."

Referring to the dedication of to-morrow he said that no one could more faithfully perform that duty than the men who were a part of the awful event. Senator Manderson was frequently interrupted during his speech by cheers and applause.

The Arion glee club sang a song when Senator Manderson had finished, and then Hon. Hillary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy, was introduced. The secretary said in part:

"This gathering has no parallel in history, save in our own country. There have been two great civil wars on this continent; each of them was a distinct, and final forward step in the progress of the human race. The war of the revolution decided that the 13 colonies were to be forever free from British control, and that monarchy should never set foot upon the soil that had been won. The war from 1861 to 1865 decided that the government founded on that soil should be one and indivisible.

"The verdict of the civil war has been accepted as absolutely final. The question of union was settled forever when Lee offered, and Grant refused, the sword of Lee at Appomattox. There was dispute in the convention that framed the constitution as to what the relative powers of the state and federal government ought to be, a dispute afterward all along the line as to what these relative powers really were. That question came down to the generation of 1860, and it was of a nature so radical that there was nothing for honest men to do but to fight it out, and we did fight it out, honestly, squarely, bravely on both sides."

Secretary Herbert then spoke of the fact that this government is doing what no other ever did; it is publishing full records of both armies during a civil war, and concluded with some personal reminiscenses of the conflict.

Lieutenant-General Schofield, General Greenville M. Dodge, of Iowa, General Daniel Butterfield and General Horace Porter each made a brief talk, when Secretary Herbert had finished. The meeting then adjourned.

ALTGELD'S SENSATION.

His Speech at the Monument Dedication Was Peculiar.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, created a sensation at the monument dedication, the conclusion of his speech being as follows:

"Instead of an armed foe that we can meet on the field, there is, to-day, an enemy that is invisible, but everywhere at work, destroying our institutions; that enemy is corruption. It seeks to control the press, it seeks to direct official action; it dictates legislation and endeavors to control the construction of laws. It seeks to set the fashions and to shape public sentiment. It has emasculated American politics, and placed it on the low plane of higgling. It tempts one party and political parties to shirk principle and follow expediency, and their platforms are often drawn to straddle every live issue.

"The idea now is to cajole rather than convince, to ignore great wrongs and shrink at abuses, to court the support of conflicting interests, though it involves the deception of one or both. We are substituting office-seeking and office-holding in place of field duty, and instead of our best young careers in public life, we are facing a harvest of slippery, blear-eyed and empty mediocrity, which glides into oblivion without the assistance of death.

"To be an office-holding statesman now often means to stand for nothing in particular and to represent no definite principle, but be all things to all men, and in the end be contemptible. Thirty-four years ago the people rose to fight an open enemy in the field; to-day our country is calling for men who will be true to republican institutions at home.

"For more than a decade the tendency in this country has been toward a careless and negative dilettantism, having the countenance of the pharisee with the greed of the wolf, and drawing all its inspiration from the spirit of concentrated and corrupting wealth.

"The flag has been praised at champagne dinners, while the very pole from which it floated was being eaten off by corruption, and lawless institutions were being stabbed to the vitals. A new gospel has come among us, according to which it is mean to rob a henroost or a hen, but plundering thousands make us gentlemen."

2,000 MINERS ON STRIKE.

Bell, Lewis & Yates' Men at DuBois, Pa., Demand a New Wage Scale.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway advices are that 2,000 miners employed in the mines of Bell, Lewis & Yates at DuBois, Pa., are on strike. The trouble dates back to the hard times of 1894, when the men asked for a reduction to 50 cents per ton in order that by so doing they might be kept at work. When business began to revive the men asked for the old scale of wages, and were refused.

The scale asked is 30 cents a ton for pick-mined coal until October 1 and 40 cents thereafter, no change in machine-mined coal until October 1.

The mines affected by the strike are the Reynoldsville, London and DuBois and two other mines not operated so extensively. The mining company has made no offers of settlement.

Near the End in Durant's Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The prosecution in the Durrant case will close its direct evidence next week. Miss Emma L. Turner testified that she was not in the church with Durant on April 3, as one witness yesterday said she had seen the prisoner enter either with Miss Turner or Blanche Lamontagne. Organist King, an unwilling witness, testified to the condition of exhaustion Durrant was in, the latter explaining it by saying he had repaired gas pipe, though the witness said he knew the pipes needing repairs. King also admitted that the defendant and his attorneys advised him to give his testimony as given at the preliminary examination. This created a tremendous sensation.

Wants a Protectorate for Hawaii.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The "Standard" this morning, commenting upon the release of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, in Hawaii, and upon the evolution, says: "Hawaii has treaties with England and France, which guarantee protective powers over the island, quite as much, if not more, than the United States government to so split up the rival factions as to present a chronic revolution, and Hawaii ought to be put under the actual protection of the powers most greatly interested in its welfare."

Douglass Furnace Sold for $30.

SHARON, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Douglass furnace, owned by Pierce, Kelly & Co., of Sharpsville, was sold at sheriff's sale Monday to the Carnegie steel company, of Pittsburg, for $30. Suit was brought against the management by the Farmers and Mechanics national bank. The sale was to effect a change of title.

Hebrew Official Murdered at Vienna.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The "Daily News'" Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the anti-Semite agitation has culminated in the murder of a synagogue official. In the streets to-night many Jews were grossly ill-treated.

LOCAL NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

—Thomas Lee gave bail yesterday for a hearing on a charge of perjury before Alderman Cahill, made by Samuel Golden.

—John Stocke, of Sumner street, Allegheny, was arrested yesterday for beating an old horse, and released on a $10 forfeit for a hearing to-day.

—M. M. Gordon, publisher of the "Suburban," withdrew his suit against Harry Jones, for alleged assault and battery, on Jones paying the costs.

—James Fawcett has identified $350 worth of goods found in Gustave Hereforth's house, and A. S. Wentworth and H. P. Troupe, of Meyran avenue, have identified smaller quantities.

GRAY GABLES TO ATLANTA.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SENT THE CURRENT WHICH STARTED THE EXPOSITION MACHINERY.

HE PRESSED A GOLD BUTTON.

Then the Electric Lights Flashed Out and the Crowd Cheered.

AUSPICIOUS OPENING OF THE FAIR.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Sept. 18.—The gold-rimmed button attached to a wire connecting Gray Gables, the summer residence of President Cleveland, with the motor in machinery hall at the great cotton states and international exposition at Atlanta, Ga., was pressed by the chief executive of the United States at 6:56 this evening. This act, coming at the close of an elaborate opening program at Atlanta, was intended to furnish a fitting climax to the day's events in that city. At the moment the button was pressed at Gray Gables the wheels of the great exposition, hundreds of miles distant, were to be started.

The linemen of the Western Union telegraph company yesterday completed connection between Gray Gables and the main line of the company, which runs parallel with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. At first it was thought best to place the operating mechanism in the reception room at Gray Gables in order that several guests who might wish to be present could be more pleasantly received, but in consideration of the possible disfigurement of the room, as well as for greater convenience, the wire, after being carried over the poles bearing the private telephone line to Gray Gables, ended in what is known as the "gem" room, an apartment on the second floor in which the president keeps his hunting and fishing paraphernalia. Here the button was placed, not far from the telephone cabinet, and here, in the presence of the family, Private Secretary Thurber, Western Union employes and a few representatives of the press, the president filled the part for which he was cast.

Just before 5 o'clock President Cleveland received a message from ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, chairman of the board of directors, thanking the president for the interest he took in the exposition, and requesting a reply before the button was pressed. In response the president sent the following:

"Duly appreciating the value and importance of the exposition inaugurated today, I am especially gratified to be related to its inception and progress, and to participate in its opening ceremonies. I sincerely congratulate those whose enterprise and energy have accomplished such splendid results, and heartily wish the exposition they have set on foot will be completely successful in consummating all the good results contemplated by its promoters."

Waiting for the Signal.

It had been arranged that a signal should be sent from Atlanta when all was ready there. Twelve o'clock passed and no word came. The president waited. At 2 o'clock a message was received from Atlanta stating that it had been decided to defer the starting of the machinery until the last thing on the program. At that time the hour for action was set at 6:30 p. m., an hour later than which is one hour earlier than the time in Atlanta. That time came, and it was nearly an hour and a half later, when the expected signal came, and the president pressed the button.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—The morning of the opening day of the south's great show, the cotton states and international exposition, dawned auspiciously bright and clear. During the night the finishing touches had been put on a number of the buildings. This morning from the tops of the 347 flag-staffs on the buildings and grounds floated the pennants and flags of the nations of the earth, and the doors of the buildings which have been closed for several days were thrown open.

At high noon a great shout arose as the city broke forth into noisy chorus, the crowds in the streets cheered long and loud, and the festivities of opening day were fairly begun.

The Big Parade.

At 1 o'clock the procession, under command of Colonel W. L. Kellogg, of the United States army, started on its way to move. In the line were the Fifth regiment, U. S. A.; the Washington artillery, New Orleans crack company, commanded by Colonel John Richardson; the Fifth regiment of Georgia volunteers, and various visiting state troops, making 25 companies in all. Five bands, including Gilmore's famous organization, headed by Victor Herbert, furnished music for the tramping column, which swept its brilliant length out toward the exposition park between continuous lines of admiring and cheering spectators.

As the head of the column reached the gates the companies were halted and the exposition directors and their guests in carriages passed into the grounds. Then the military companies marched in, stopped on the plaza, stacked arms, and were taken to the barbecue grounds, where they were the guests of the exposition for a short while.

The guests and directors entered the auditorium, where the formal opening occurred. The speakers were seated on the small stage, which was profusely decorated. While the crowd was still gathering Victor Herbert's band rendered his new and original "Salute to Atlanta," amid great applause. Ex-Governor R. B. Bullock, as master of ceremonies, presented Colonel Cleveland Kinlock Nelson, who offered the opening prayer. Colonel Albert Howell read the exposition ode, written by Frank L. Stanton. Then Mr. Bullock introduced President Collier, who delivered the opening address. President Collier was followed by Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the board of woman managers, who spoke in behalf of the woman department. Booker T. Washington, the principal of the Tuskeegee normal institute, delivered an address in behalf of the negro department. Mayor King spoke for the city and Hon. George B. Brooks presented Governor Atkinson, who was prevented by ill-health from speaking, for the state.

The Crowd Was Large.

The new auditorium within the exposition grounds was packed to its remotest corners, during the delivery of the addresses, all of which were received with enthusiasm. When Judge Speer concluded his address, the ceremony of touching the button took place. Wires had been stretched from Gray Gables to Buzzard's Bay, and still another wire had been stretched from the auditorium here to the machinery building. While Judge Speer was delivering his address, the operator cleared the line to Gray Gables, and shortly after 5 o'clock everything was ready.

Herbert's band played a selection, and suddenly a flash of light from an electric lamp illuminated the building. There were great cheers. The exposition was formally opened when the president touched the button the electricity opened a small valve, which forced a jet of steam against a larger one, and this opening, steam was admitted to the cylinders of the engines.

Standing on the banks of Lake Clara Meer, Luther Steininger directed the operations of the fountain, the greatest electrical creation since the history of the world. The single jet from the center of the machine suddenly began spouting, and as it rose above the banks of the lake the men at Pain's fireworks building began a salute of 100 bombs. The first bomb, thrown high into the air, notified the crowds around the ground that the exposition had really started, and great cheers rent the air.

A New Railway for China.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The "Times" tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Shanghai which says that the emperor has sanctioned the immediate building of a railway from Shanghai through Sachau and Chin Kiang to Nanking, in order to forestall the Japanese demands.

IN THE COKE COUNTRY.

The Strike Not Panning Out—Ovens Are Blazing Everywhere.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 18.—I have just returned from an investigation of reports relative to the alleged advance made this morning by R. L. Martin, of Fairchance, and find that the advance was made conditionally for two weeks. The conditions are that the advance shall stand after two weeks if other operators grant the advance also. At Oliver Nos. 1 and 2 the men were paid yesterday. No. 1 was manned with a full complement of men yesterday and No. 2 with about one-half. The men loaded 47 cars of coke yesterday and only 10 to-day; but 14 were partly loaded. The superintendent says he expects a number of the men to return to work to-morrow, as they have been having their usual pay-day jollification. Out of a full complement of 800 men 125 were working to-day. The ovens are all going.

I have made careful inquiry touching the reported convention of September 5 in Connellsville, when it was decided to begin agitation for a strike, and find it consisted of just three men, viz.: President Mike Barrett, ex-President Davis and a negro, and lasted about 10 minutes. It was held in a room in a hotel, and nobody knew of it until the resolutions which are claimed to have been passed were printed announcing a strike.

Sentiment in the Uniontown neighborhood indicates unrest and an uncertain outcome, but no general strike. At Oliver the men out say they were assured by "Whitey" Ezekiel, a leader, that the men at Lemont would strike this morning. They are angry that the Lemont men did not come out, and many of them say they will go back to work at once.

There is a good deal more in the minds of reckless correspondents for Pittsburg papers, and of labor agitators, than there is in reality. The Uniontown "Standard" is the only daily paper printed in the coke region, which field it covers quite thoroughly. Looking over a copy of the "Standard" this evening I failed to find a single word about either the alleged meeting at Fairchance last night or the one at Oliver; or, indeed, about a strike of any kind. These meetings reported to Pittsburg papers from Uniontown are believed to be fakes, in whole or in part. If they were real would the "Standard" ignore them? No particulars about them are given. They were simply held. The Oliver meeting is reported to have been attended by 2,000 people. Who were the officers? What prominent cokers were present? Who made speeches? Who submitted the resolutions, and what is their wording? The veracious correspondent omits all such convincing detail about a meeting attended by 2,000 people. The conviction is irresistible that the Uniontown strike-buster is a fakir, and a poor one at that.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Sept. 18.—President Davis is here to-night, and has called another convention to meet here on Saturday. At that time it is said that one-half of the cokers were at work to-day, and men were brought in from other works to make the run.

A CHINESE EDICT.

The Emperor's Orders to His Officials to Protect Foreigners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The substance of an edict recently issued by the Emperor of China has been received here. After reciting that foreigners had resided in peace in the inland districts, and referring to the repeated recommendations to provincial officials to protect the foreigners from harm, the edict says:

"Judge of our extreme indignation, then, upon hearing recently, first, of the riots in the capital of Szechuen, where chapels and dwellings were burned down by the rioters, thereby fanning the flames of destruction far and wide, insomuch that a number of sub-prefectures and sub-districts simultaneously followed in the footsteps of Cheng Tu; and now to receive news from Ku Kien reporting that even the foreigners' cemetery had been wounded a very large number of foreigners at Ku Tien, going so far in their ruthless ferocity as to murder even women and infants."

The edict commands the authorities in the districts referred to to arrest and punish the offenders without delay, and reiterates the warning to officials to protect foreigners and check in its inception any future uprising. It concludes in these words: "If there be anyone who shall dare to raise disturbances in the future, they shall be at once punished with the utmost severity of the law, and such local officers as may use subterfuge and craft to avoid their duties are to be most severely punished, and no clemency shall be exercised in their cases."

Everything will depend, it is said to the edict, as the orders of the emperor have no force outside of Pekin. There is considerable censure of the action of the British government. Instead of dispatching a consul to investigate the circumstances connected with the Ku Cheng atrocities, the task should have been entrusted to a secretary of legation, and instead of a Chinese secretary commissioner should be accompanied by 500 red coats or blue jackets.

The Cup Committee's Reply.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Ex-Commodore James D. Smith to-night made public a letter to Lord Dunraven from the America's cup committee, which was sent to his lordship at Newport on Tuesday, September 17. It was in reply to Lord Dunraven's first letter. The committee goes over all the ground of his complaints, and asserts that the real point at issue is not whether his complaint was justifiable, but whether his action in withdrawing from the races was justifiable. The letter does not say that it was or was not, but expresses regret that a friendly contest in a noble sport should degenerate into a war of words.

After the Cheng-Tu Rioters Next.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The joint American and British commission, which is investigating the missionary riots at Ku-Cheng is making most satisfactory progress in fixing the responsibility for the outrages and securing the summary punishment of the guilty parties. Minister Denby reports that he is making headway in the organization of the independent commission that will investigate the Cheng-Tu mission riots.

Money Thought to Be Safe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—The $2,000,000 in the vaults of the Indiana national bank are thought to be safe by the experts who have examined the vaults after they had cooled off.

WIRE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Furnace No. 2, of the Watt syndicate, at Middlesboro, Ky., blew in yesterday.

A seizure of a big lot of smuggled jewelry, was made at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday.

Five persons were injured by a bolt of lightning which struck a church at Holsington, Mich.

Pickpockets made a rich hauf at the Nashville (Tenn.) railroad station yesterday. One man lost $1,500.

The crew of the schooner Kitchen say they saw a schooner capsize and sink, with all on board, in Bay Shatnaw Bay, Mich., during a gale on Tuesday afternoon.

Raphael Cordina, a Mexican youth, was arrested at the Palmer house, Chicago, yesterday, charged with smuggling diamonds. Gems to the value of $4,000 were found in his baggage.

The St. Louis car company, and the American car company, of St. Louis, are to consolidate, and build the largest car supply works in the country.

Yesterday Mrs. Fred Hartman was found murdered in her home at Scribner, Neb., and her husband was found hanging to the rafters, dead. They had been missing since Sunday.

General Antonio Ezeta yesterday sailed from San Francisco for Mexico, on his expedition to regain control of the government of Salvador. He was accompanied by only two personal attendants.

Near Kinde, Mich., two children were killed and three persons injured by a cyclone, Tuesday night. Three persons were killed near Port Austin. At Sand Beach 2 houses and 12 barns were destroyed.

RECOGNITION FOR CUBANS.

SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE INSURGENTS WANT THEM ACCORDED BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

DESIRE IT GIVEN AT ONCE.

But There Is Little Prospect That It Will Be Done.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AGAINST IT.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The report that the insurgents have driven the Spanish troops from the port of Banes, in the northeastern part of Cuba, and now hold the city, has given fresh encouragement to people here, who want this government to accord belligerent rights to the revolutionists. Some of these people have been declaring for weeks that the president should, off-hand, recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, although the latter have not even asked him to do this. These people, of course, are frothy sentimentalists, who don't know what they are talking about, and fail to remember, if they ever knew, that the United States government, great and strong as it is, is not a law unto itself, but is bound in all matters affecting its relations to foreign countries, by well-recognized international laws and customs, to say nothing of the special terms of the treaties it has entered into with most of the other nations of the earth, including Spain.

In the view of international law, the Cuban insurgents, as yet, have not fulfilled a single condition requisite to give them standing as belligerents, and it is doubtful if their leaders have heretofore had any desire to acquire such standing. Their plans as understood here, are to wear out the Spaniards by months of harassing guerilla warfare, in which they will be content to win no great victories, so long as they meet with no crushing defeats, which might break the spirits of their adherents in Cuba and stop the flow of contributions from the United States, Spain and Central America. This sort of guerilla warfare costs the insurgents little to keep up, while to make any headway against it requires Spain to maintain large armies in the field, at a ruinous rate of expenditure.

It may be the insurgents now think the time is ripe to put themselves in shape to ask for recognition as belligerents, and that the capture of Baines, and the reported movement on Ghara, are parts of their plans looking to this end. This is the view the Washington advocates of according the insurgents belligerent rights, take of the news. They say that the insurgent leaders now believe themselves strong enough to make a stand, and acquire a local habitation for their provisional government, which is a prime essential for recognition as a belligerent.

Should this prove to be the case, and should the insurgents take and hold for any length of time a considerable town, especially a seaport, there will be a great outcry for this country recognizing them. But persons thoroughly well informed on the Cuban situation say it is the height of folly to expect the insurgents to maintain themselves, even for a week, in possession of any seaport town on the island, while as for holding a seaport for half that length of time, it would be as reasonable to expect them to capture Havana with a gigful of boys armed with popguns.

An evidence of the active efforts being made by the Spanish government to frustrate the departure of filibustering expeditions from the United States is afforded by the appointment of four Spanish consular officers for Florida alone. These have been recognized by the president as follows: Enrique Mariategui and Pedro Capo Arias as vice-consuls of Spain at Tampa; Manuel Garcia Cruz, vice-consul of Spain at Jacksonville, Fla., Manuel Rodriguez Escobar, consul of Spain at Key West.

Information reached the treasury department to-day of the seizure of the schooner Lark, off Pine Key, Fla., substantially as telegraphed to the Associated Press last night. The Spanish minister to-day called at the state department with a statement obtained from the Spanish consul at Key West that the Lark was only a part of an extensive filibustering scheme now on foot in Florida waters, and asking that the commanders of the return cutters now on duty there be instructed to use increased diligence in apprehending all offenders. This information was transmitted to the department of justice, and also to the treasury department, and resulted in instructions being sent to the United States district attorneys, marshals and also to the customs collectors and commanders of the vessels of the revenue fleet, to use every possible means to arrest and bring to justice any offenders against international law.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The column of Colonel Ruiz, operating in the province of Puerto Principe, has, according to official dispatches received here, had several brisk skirmishes with insurgents. In one of these 25 insurgents were killed and 12 wounded, while of the troops 7 were wounded. An official report states that Captain Mora, with 50 infantrymen and 20 cavalrymen, engaged the insurgents to the number of 250, and after a sharp fight forced them to retire. The insurgent loss was 4 killed and 3 wounded. One soldier was killed and 5 were wounded.

The steamer Santa Barbara has arrived here with 1,000 soldiers and 37 officers from Tetuan, Morocco. The troops were given a splendid reception by the citizens of Havana. The newspaper proprietors of the city distributed among the newcomers 15,000 cigars and 20,000 packages of cigarettes. The enthusiasm of the reception accorded to these troops was indescribable, as they marched through the streets. They were greeted by vast crowds, and were showered with flowers and cheered. They were presented with medals of the Virgin, and with cigars and cigarettes.

GLASGOW, Sept. 18.—The gunboats which have been constructed for the coast guard of Cuba, have been completed, and their crews left Cadiz to-day on the convoy Alfonso XII., for Cuba.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the "Standard" from Madrid says that the government has arranged with Paris bankers for a credit of 14,000,000 for the war in Cuba.

The "Times" this morning has a column editorial discussing the result for Cuba of a successful insurrection or a voluntary grant of home rule. The article says: "It of course, will lead to annexation to the United States, the good government and progress of the country might be expected. But difficulties of more than one order might stand in the way. To say the least the negro problem is one of the most serious which the great republic has to face. She is not likely to aggravate it by a voluntary action, save for very exceptional reasons."

FAVORS THE FILIBUSTERS.

The Cubans on Trial at Wilmington Win Several Points.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 18.—The 20 Cuban filibusters recently arrested near here were placed on trial to-day in the United States circuit court, before Judge Wales. When court was opened District Attorney Van Dyke asked for a postponement, claiming that the government was waiting for important evidence, which could not be had until next Wednesday. Counsel for the prisoners opposed any postponement, and Judge Wales refused to grant a postponement. If such evidence exists in Cuba, we have the command of the telegraph. It is in the hands of the Spanish government."

Counsel for the defense filed a demurrer to several counts in the indictment, on the ground that the true bills did not state against what country the alleged expedition was going. Judge Wales said these counts might be eliminated from the indictments. The charge that the prisoners set on foot a military expedition was insufficient to hold them for trial. The other counts were indefinite, and the demurrer was sustained. A trial jury was then drawn, after which court adjourned.

DAMAGED BY STORMS.

Portions of Western Pennsylvania Suffered From Lightning.

GROVE CITY, Pa., Sept. 18.—A terrific rain and electric storm passed over this locality early this morning. The strong wind leveled standing corn, uprooted trees and tore down fences. The barn of George McDougall, Jr., two miles east of here, was struck by lightning and destroyed. Loss, $1,200, with no insurance.

CLARION, Pa., Sept. 18.—A terrible electrical storm passed over Clarion early this morning. During the storm the house occupied by W. H. Gulland was struck by lightning, setting fire to the building, but doing slight damage. The inmates were badly shaken up.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 18.—A heavy storm passed over the city about 4 o'clock this morning. A gasometer located on North Franklin street was struck by lightning and burned. The loss is about $150.

MERCER, Pa., Sept. 18.—About 5 o'clock this morning, during a heavy electrical storm, lightning struck one of the wires leading into the Western Union office, this place, and burned out the 28 wires entering that office. The building was set afire, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

BLAIRSVILLE PRESBYTERY.

Judge Beaver Will Make the Address at Monroeville To-Day.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—To-morrow Judge James A. Beaver will make an address before the members of the Blairsville presbytery, now in annual session at Monroeville, Allegheny county. He will talk principally of the $1,000,000 dollar memorial fund. At the meeting to-day Rev. P. X. Miron was received from the Kittanning presbytery, E. S. Elder, of the Allegheny theological seminary, and M. H. Anderson, of the Chicago seminary, were examined and delivered their trial sermons. Rev. R. N. Gommell, who has had charge of the church at Cresson for a number of years, resigned to-day because of failing health. He will go to Colorado. Rev. J. A. Marquis, of this place, was elected moderator and Rev. W. P. Thomas, clerk for the ensuing year.

AFTER THE WHEELMEN.

Youngstown Is Enforcing the Ordinance Against Bicyclers.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 18.—The 700 cyclers of this city are up in arms owing to the enforcement of the ordinance against cycling on sidewalks. Several arrests have been made every day for a week, and a fine imposed. The action of the police grows out of the accident last week to little Ellen Dillion, over which a heavy damage suit is pending. To-day wheelmen put in circulation 15 petitions to council for an ordinance allowing them to use the sidewalks. Several professional men and four members of the Y. M. C. A. were to-day fined for violating the ordinance.

Butler Alliance Elects Officers.

BUTLER, Pa., Sept. 18.—The annual conference of the Women's Christian Alliance, of Butler county, was held here to-day. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. J. McBride, of Butler; first vice-president, Mrs. Walter Jackson, of Chicora; second vice-president, Mrs. N. C. Care, of Butler; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary E. Sullivan; recording secretary, Mrs. H. Cumberland, of Hooker, Pa.; treasurer, Miss L. E. Young, of Butler; superintendent Sunday school, Mrs. Mary Clark, of Hooker; evangelistic work, Mrs. Walter Jack; scientific literature, Mrs. Anna H. Kelly, of Euclid; scientific temperance instructions, Mrs. D. L. Cleland, of Butler.

Fight in a Church.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 18.—The feast of rosh hashanah was being celebrated by the congregation in the Kennedy street orthodox Hebrew church to-night, when a small riot occurred, in which the two Garfinkle brothers, who came in during services and commanded that L. H. Cohen give up his seat to them. Upon Cohen's refusal one of them threatened to knife him. Morris Herron came between them and tried to restore peace, whereupon one of the brothers struck Herron on the jaw and felled him to the floor. The widest excitement prevailed and a general row was imminent when the opportune arrival of the police restored order. The Garfinkle brothers were arrested.

Funeral of John A. Lemon.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—This town was crowded to-day with the mourning friends of ex-Auditor-General John A. Lemon. The funeral services this afternoon were conducted by Rev. M. Prevenier and Rev. H. Harrod. D. D. Business was suspended. Auditor-General Mylin, State Treasurer Jackson, Senator S. J. McCarrell, Sergeant-at-Arms Harrah, Boles Penrose, John C. Grady, George Handy Smith, C. Wesley Thomas and many other state senators and representatives were here. The interment was in the Presbyterian cemetery of this city.

Tragic Accident Near Monongahela.

MONONGAHELA, Pa., Sept. 18.—To-day at Manown school house, in Forward township, John McQuillis, aged 19 years, and two chums, Richard Brady and John Gilky, who were out hunting, stopped under a tree to rest. Brady and McQuillis were on one side and Gilky on the other. Gilky reached for Brady's fowling piece, when the gun was discharged, the shot entering McQuillis's neck, killing him instantly. The accident has driven Gilky almost mad.

Massillon Needs Lexowing.

MASSILLON, O., Sept. 18.—At a meeting of councils Tuesday night an investigating committee was appointed with full powers to examine into the doings of ex-city officials and ex-members of the council. It was alleged that over $100,000 has been wrongfully taken from the city's funds. On the floor of the chamber ex-Members Young, Signor and Volumore were charged with violations of the law, in having paid bills to themselves in large sums for trivial services.

Want Annuity Society Abrogated.

CANTON, O., Sept. 18.—The east Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church opened here to-day. Reports showed growth and prosperity in all departments. Abrogation of the present annuity society provoked considerable debate, the following being tabled. Dr. Willis served notice that he would renew the movement at every succeeding conference until successful.

News From Three States.

The Blairsville presbytery has elected Rev. J. A. Marquis, of Greensburg, Pa., moderator for the year.

The Heagler & Coleman minstrel show disbanded at Sharon, Pa., yesterday, all its members stranded.

New Castle, Pa., has a population of 18,500 according to its new directory, a gain of 6,000 in five years.

Albert Appel, of Jeannette, is in jail at Greensburg, Pa., for a murderous assault on Bartender Gehm, of the McKee hotel at Greensburg.

The school board of Greensburg, Pa., will build a new school, and $5 per month tuition will be charged in the high school.

Abram Smith, nearly 80 years of age, and a life-long resident of Indiana county, was killed by a train near Saltsburg, Pa., yesterday.

Timothy Folen and W. A. Wilson, Baltimore & Ohio brakemen, were accidentally killed yesterday, the former near Connellsville, Pa., and Wilson at Mt. Braddock, Pa.

Edward Fahnestock, 28 years old, of Chambersburg, Pa., who wandered away in a fit of melancholy, was found in a box car. He had lived for six days on three fishes and a few berries.

HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

A FULL TICKET WAS NAMED AT THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

GRAHAM'S PLANS CARRIED.

While Not Endorsed No Candidate Was Put Against Him.

ONE VERY EXCITING INCIDENT.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—As was foreshadowed in these dispatches last night, the Republican combiner, George H. Graham, had set up his pins too cleverly to be wholly balked in his purpose to secure the Democratic city convention's indorsement to-day to his combine nomination for a sixth term. He didn't get the indorsement directly, but he did influence his supposed political enemies, the Democracy of Philadelphia, to nominate no candidate against him, and this result was brought to pass by his own matchless political wire-pulling, and nothing else

DAN'L HAS A BEE IN HIS BONNET.

IT IS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL SORT, AND IS BUZZING A LITTLE SONNET.

HAS TWO SCHEMES IN VIEW.

If He Can't Combine With the Anti-Platts He'll See Quay.

A McCARTHY STORY SPOILED.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.—The recent visit of Governor Hastings to New York is, according to some of the governor's intimate friends, fraught with much political significance.

Despite his apparent acceptance of defeat by Quay, the governor is making strong efforts to get himself in the way of the presidential lightning at the next national Republican convention. The governor has two schemes in view. One is to effect a combination with the anti-Platt people in New York, Magee and Martin in Pennsylvania, and any other anti-Quay and anti-Platt influence. The other scheme is, to get on the right side of Quay.

It is understood that since he has been to New York, Hastings entertains hopes that the clashing claims of the numerous Republican aspirants for the presidential nomination may create a mixed-up situation that will result in the selection of the proverbial dark-horse, who may be Hastings. His supporters claim that he counts upon the aid of Magee, Martin and Porter in carrying out this program. The governor believes that his 242,000 majority still remains as an indication of great popularity in this commonwealth, and that a judicious presentation of these figures to delegates at the national convention will go a great way toward securing for his name very favorable consideration and mention.

Failing in his ambitious scheme, the governor will fall back upon having Quay's consent to a vote by the Pennsylvania delegation, as a mere compliment. The chief and controlling idea that kept the governor in the recent Quay-administration contest was the promise given him by Magee, Martin and Porter that in the event of Quay's defeat the combine would control the Pennsylvania delegation to the national convention, and would make a fight for the governor for the nomination for president. The utter extinguishment of this program made the victory of Quay so disappointing and galling to Hastings.

How far Quay will go in accepting the governor's advances is a question. A Quay supporter, and one who knows a good deal of the "old man's" mind, said to the "Post" representative:

"The senator has not yet made up his mind as to whether he will humor Hastings. Quay does not take Hastings into consideration as a presidential possibility at all; but if he can make a suitable alliance with him whereby the governor will promise not to antagonize the senator in this state during his (Hastings's) administration, it is not improbable that Quay will give him that much-coveted complimentary vote. Quay does not believe McKinley will be nominated, but he does believe the nomination will go to either Tom Reed or some western man, preferably Allison. Quay and Tom Platt are for Reed first, and both assert that the repeated mention of the name of Governor Morton, of New York, for president, is simply a cover to conceal the work being done in that state for Reed.

"The chief reason why Quay has no faith in the candidacy of McKinley is that he is firm in his belief that a majority of the voters of the country are opposed to a revival of high tariff."

"Do you think that Hastings will ever break completely with Martin and Magee?" the "Post" representative asked.

"Yes; eventually he will. What will they have to give him? The governor knows that he must rely wholly upon Quay for a complimentary vote. If a Republican president is elected, Quay will control everything in Pennsylvania. Cameron, unless he withdraws, will be reelected with the consent of Quay, and if Hastings sticks to Martin and Magee, both the United States senators will keep a cold shoulder toward the governor."

CONFLICTS IN CUBA.

Engagements in Which the Spanish Forces Were Victors.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—In a battle near Samajuani 15 Spanish soldiers were killed and three wounded, and 14 insurgents left dead on the field after they fled. The insurgents attacked the village of Arimao, but were obliged to retreat. The railroad bridge at Albino, near Cienfuegos, had been burned by insurgents. Five insurgents were killed and 15 wounded in a fight at Purnto Telegrafo. The column of General Mella has returned to Puerto Principe after an absence of eight days. General Mella reports that he had several brisk skirmishes with the insurgents, but that he could not force them into an engagement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Thomas Estrada Palma denies that Senor Enrique Moreno is recruiting for three cabanas. He says the Cuban revolution is not in need of men, but arms and ammunition for those who now have only machetes.

Cuban sympathizers said tonight that Mexico would recognize the insurgents as belligerents within a few days. They based their assertion on private dispatches received from the City of Mexico. Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, general secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party in America, is in Mexico, and made the arrangements. This will allow arms and men to be shipped from Mexico.

NOT ALL FOR SILVER.

Illinois Democratic Literary Bureau Issues an Address.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The executive committee of the state Democratic literary bureau, of which Ben T. Cable is chairman, has issued an appeal to the Democratic voters of Illinois, in which they say, notwithstanding the action of the May convention, there are many Democrats in the state—a large majority of the voters, they believe—who refuse to accept its declarations as the sentiment of the Democrats of Illinois. It is contended that authoritative declaration of the belief of the party on the currency, or any national question, can come alone from its representatives in a national convention. The committee say:

"We, each and all favor the use of silver as money, but we are convinced that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States, would result in disaster to the business and commercial interests of the nation. An opinion in which we are sustained by the most eminent authorities on finance in all parties and in all countries."

DURANT WITH BLANCHE.

Three Witnesses Who Saw Him on the Fatal Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—To-day began the ninth week of the Durant trial. Miss Lanigan, a fellow pupil of Blanche Lamont at the normal school, to-day testified that April 3, when school was dismissed, she left with Alice Pleasant, now Mrs. Dorgan. They noticed Blanche Lamont in company with a man she identified as Durant. Mrs. Vogel and Mrs. James Crossett testified to seeing Durant and Miss Lamont together on the day of the murder.

The "sweet pea girl," who has been attending the trial, has been identified as Mrs. Grace Bowers, wife of an insurance clerk. She has left her husband, and it is thought her mind is affected.

EVIDENCE COMING IN.

Voluminous Testimony on the Value of Slack Water Work.

Already the evidence as to the worth of the Monongahela improvements is coming in to Major R. L. Hoxie's office in great volume, and the heaviest instalments have not yet arrived either. The time for the taking of testimony closes on September 20, and as soon after that date as possible the major will forward the mass of evidence to the chief of the engineering corps at Washington, together with his report on the matter. From the office of the chief it will go to the secretary of war, accompanied by another report, and by that official will be submitted to congress at its next session. Before that time it will be printed as a public document for the use of the members of congress. While all the testimony is not in, it is known that the printed document will be a bulky one. The evidence given by the members of the coal exchange alone will fill many pages. While this evidence cannot be disclosed until after the whole report is in the hands of the secretary of war, it is known that the coal exchange has a statement from every coal shipper of the amount of coal he has shipped during the past five years and the amount of money he has paid as tolls.

Each statement is prepared separately and sworn to, and the aggregate will be immense. Much other statistical information is included in the evidence, which will form the most important part of the report. The business men and engineers invited by Major Hoxie to give testimony in the matter will also file exhaustive opinions. The only fear the free-river boomers now have is that the price of the works will be fixed at too high a figure, so that congress will refuse the appropriations, and all this work will have to be done over.

A call has been issued for a board meeting at Rochester to consider the plans for a bridge across the Ohio river at that point. The board is composed of Colonel Amos Stickney, Major J. F. Gregory and Major R. L. Hoxie, and will meet some time soon, but Colonel Stickney, as senior member of the board, has not yet specified the date. There is now no doubt about the building of the bridge. The citizens of Monaca and Rochester have subscribed over the required $70,000 worth of stock, and the Penn bridge company has agreed to float the 6 per cent bonds of the concern to the amount of $160,000. The bridge will have a 700-foot channel span, and it is understood that the river-men will not oppose the plans. It will be the only public bridge between the Point and East Liverpool. Work will, it is said, be commenced early next spring.

The Elizabeth took the members of the Monongahelia society and their families and friends across the river and back yesterday. The boat was well filled, but not crowded.

The stage of water at Davis island dam last night was 1.9 feet and stationary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The river is falling, and is now 4 feet 5 inches, a fall of 3 inches since last night and 4 inch since this morning. The weather is clear, with the mercury at 89. Business fair.

LOUISVILLE—The river is falling, and to-night showed 3 feet 4 inches in the canal, 10 feet 2 inches on the falls, and 4 feet below the locks. The weather is clear and warm.

MARIETTA—River 3 feet and rising. The John Mills left here at 3 p. m. on her way to Pittsburg. Pittsburg, Captain Steve Davis in command, and Captain Aaron McLaughlin at the mast.

PARKERSBURG—The Ohio river is 1 foot and stationary. Clear. Temperature 87. The little Kanawha is stationary.

WARREN—River 1-10 of a foot and falling. Fair and warm.

WHEELING—River 2 feet 5 inches and falling. Cloudy and warm.

MARIETTA—River falling, with 2 feet 3 inches in the channel. Cloudy and hot.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet and rising slowly. Fair and warm.

STEUBENVILLE—River 1 foot 9 inches and falling. Cloudy and warm.

OIL CITY—River 8 inches and rising. Clear and warm.

POINT PLEASANT—River 1 foot 6 inches and falling. Cloudy and warm.

DOCTORS ON THE RIVER.

Men and Women of Medicine Take a Boat Ride.

The homeopathic doctors of the state organization enjoyed an outing on the river yesterday afternoon, and it was after midnight when they returned. The steamer Elizabeth had on board more than 200 people. On the way up the river a stop was made at Homestead, where the armor plate department of Carnegie steel works was inspected. The trip was continued to Elizabeth, where the boat was turned toward the city. On the way down a lunch was served, and the occasion enlivened with music. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the party arrived at Braddock, where the Edgar Thomson steel works were inspected, and the process of manufacture of steel rails witnessed.

At the morning session the report of the bureau of materia medica was first heard. Dr. B. W. James introduced a resolution asking for the preparation of a paper which would show how and when physicians of other schools had taken up the remedies of homeopathic physicians. Number speeches were delivered in support of the resolution. It was claimed that the new school was being imposed on by the old, as homeopathic remedies were used without credit being given.

Dr. Z. T. Miller read a paper written by Dr. J. C. Guernsey on the proper application of the homeopathic materia medica. He also read a paper prepared by Dr. E. Cranch, on keynote modulation. Dr. R. T. White read a paper on optimism and pessimism in the homeopathic materia medica. Dr. Miller's topic was "Specific remedies. Dr. Z. T. Miller read a paper on the importance of treatment given to patients in hospitals, as they were the proper places for the student to get accurate information. Dr. Pemberton Dudley, of Philadelphia, spoke of the importance of the administration of the right drugs.

The bureau of materia medica was announced closed, and the bureau of gynaecology taken up. Dr. W. G. Stedman, of Philadelphia, and Dr. I. G. Smedley, read papers, after which the bureau of sanitary science was opened. Dr. B. W. James read a paper on the ideal sanitation of a physicians office. He was followed by Dr. M. M. Walker, of Germantown, with a paper on cellars.

Dr. R. T. White was appointed chairman of the bureau of materia medica for the coming year, and Dr. J. H. Thompson chairman of the bureau of gynaecology.

This morning Dr. Pemberton Dudley, president of the state board of health, will read a paper on the decline of tubercular phthisis in Philadelphia, to be followed by papers from the bureau of clinical medicine. This afternoon officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the place for holding the next convention chosen.

Vest Still for Free Coinage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Senator Vest, of Missouri, was interviewed this morning with regard to his reported change of views on the silver question. He said: "I know absolutely nothing of the published report and the alleged conversation never occurred. I have not left the ranks of free coinage advocates, and my adhesion to the principles which I have always advocated is unshaken. I firmly believe in the full and unlimited use of silver against the single gold standard."

Makes the Weak Strong

Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens the digestive organs, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic, 25c.

COKE OVENS ARE BLAZING.

THERE IS NO STRIKE AND SMALL LIKELIHOOD OF ANY GENERAL SUSPENSION OF WORK.

SENTIMENT IS AGAINST IT.

Negro Laborers at the Morrell Works Ask for Protection.

THE NEWS FROM THREE STATES.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

EVERSON, Pa., Sept. 17.—A careful inquiry among the cokers and citizens here fails to uncover any definite information as to the prospects of a strike. The convention at Scottdale yesterday seems to have been largely a bluff, only 16 delegates, including officers of the miners' organization, being present. Mike Barrett, president of the association, was not present, being confined to his home with sickness, where I found him to-night under alleged orders from his physicians. He refused to be seen, and sent word by his wife that he would not say anything for publication, not having heard anything during the day of a definite character.

The men at all the plants here, and so far around as information can be obtained, are at work, and strike sentiment is discouraged. There is an undercurrent, however, which favors a demonstration for an advance of wages, but unless the foreigners and English-speaking workmen can be brought to work unitedly a cessation of labor is not probable. Barrett and Davis, officers of the organization, are alleged to be interested in fomenting a strike for personal advantage. Owing to past agitations they have been out of employment, and have been living on short commons. So far as information can be obtained from credible sources there is no prospect of a general strike, although agitators have been sent throughout the region to advise men to quit work. The English-speaking workers and the foreigners do not seem in harmony on the question, and the indications at this writing are that any cessations of work will be sporadic rather than general. Unless the few agitators in the region are more successful than now seems probable a general strike is not likely to occur.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—President Barrett and ex-President Davis resolved yesterday at Scottdale that if certain advances were not granted at once there should be a coke strike, to take effect from the passage of the resolutions. But the coke region, from Mt. Pleasant to Fairchance, is blazing to-day just the same as if no resolutions had been passed. There is no strike, and very little talk of any except by a few professional agitators. There are no marchings, no public meetings, and the rank and file of the workingmen who remember the sore experience of 1894 do not favor precipitating another such struggle for the exquisite sensibilities of Tashkeng society, this feature of our professional costume was looked upon as actually indecent. On this particular occasion a certain epauleted individual accosted us rather abruptly and, with a supercilious glance at our knees, informed us that our 'indecent exposure' had produced considerable abashment among his lady companions. Of course we retired at once to avert the disastrous effects of a second esthetic shock. We wondered at the same time how it was that a community which could exonerate social scandals and look with equanimity upon the half-naked natives working on the street should be so disconcerted at the sight of a kneecap."

GENTRY BEATS PATCHEN.

Wins the Special Race at Milwaukee in Straight Heats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—John R. Gentry, the fastest stallion in the world, to-day added another to the list of victories which brightens his remarkable record by beating Joe Patchen, his most formidable rival, in three straight heats at the fair grounds. The fastest mile, which was the first paced, was done in 2:05¼, and the fastest quarter was in :29, provided no mistake was made by the official timers, and there seemed to be an impression among some of the persons present that this was the case. This was the final quarter of the third and last heat, and McHenry drove Gentry hard, and was close pressed most of the way by Vera Capelle, the fast Wisconsin mare, who was in the race to make an effort for herself and to urge the others on if they should need it, which turned out not to be the case. The exhibition was a fine one, and the only hitch in the proceedings was Patchen's failure to get started in the last heat, he losing his feet and being practically out of the contest as they left the wire. Twenty thousand people saw the race. Summary:

Special match, pacing; purse $5,000.

John R. Gentry (F. E. McHenry)..	1	1	1
Joe Patchen (J. C. Currie).....	2	2	3
Vera Capelle (Tom Dunbar).....	3	3	2

Time—2:05¼, 2:05¾, 2:07.

A NEW YEAR BEGINNING.

Hebrew Citizens Will Celebrate To-Day and To-Morrow.

The Jewish new year, or "Rosh Hoshonah," began last evening at sundown, and will be celebrated during to-day and to-morrow by thousands of Hebrew residents of this city. The members of the Reformed Hebrew synagogue celebrate only one day, but the orthodox, of whom there are several congregations in Pittsburg, make holiday during the whole of two. Services will be held, presents given by friends to each other, calls made, and an all-around period of enjoyment had, much the same as on the first of January, except that it will be confined to the Jews, and but little noticed by the great mass of the busy population. The new year is followed 10 days after by "Yom Kippoor," the day of atonement, which is the holiest day of the Jewish calendar.

Yesterday in the Jewish almanac was the last day of the month of Elul, of the year 5655, and to-day is the first day of Tisri, 5656. The fast-day of expiation occurs on the 10th day of Tisri, which is the 28th of September. Two fasts and three feasts occur during the month of Tisri.

J. S. Davis Must Stand Trial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 18.—Post-office Inspector G. M. Flemming arrived from Washington to-day, and this afternoon took J. S. Davis, of Pittsburg, to Cleveland to prosecute him for tampering with mail not his own. Davis was suspicious of his wife, who is still in Pittsburg, and ordered her mail sent here, coming here to collect it. His wife telegraphed to-day asking that he be released, as she thought he had been punished enough, but the inspector could not see it that way.

To Meet in Pittsburg.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The convention of the United States Brew Masters' association adjourned to meet in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1896. The committee appointed to consider the president's suggestion for a uniform system of apprenticeship, reported against the association taking action on the subject. Leonhard Michel, of Brooklyn, was elected president; Louis Seze, Chicago; secretary; Arnold Bloedt, Chicago, treasurer, and J. Fritz, Pittsburg, one of the trustees.

The Case of Druggist Bligh.

GROVE CITY, Pa., Sept. 18.—W. D. Bligh, the former druggist, will be tried at this term of court for immorality and keeping a house of ill-repute. Last summer while his family was away, it is charged that he took a girl to his room, and with her ruin he is now charged. Judge Miller's charge to the grand jury placed Officer Davidson under oath to return Bligh on the above charges.

AN OLD MAN'S SUICIDE.

Shot Himself in the Presence of His Daughter.

John Rich, an aged German, residing with his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Rischer, at 708 Bellefonte street, Twentieth ward, shot himself in the temple yesterday afternoon, dying almost instantly. He has been despondent for some time, and at periods drank heavily. Only yesterday morning he declared his intention to cease his intemperate habits.

After dinner Rich, his daughter and a servant were the only occupants of the house. Rich was in a room on the second floor. About 2 o'clock he called down the stairs to Mrs. Rischer for something. She did not understand what he wanted, and hurried up to him. As she entered Rich's apartment he was taking a revolver from a bureau drawer. He pointed the weapon toward himself and pulled the trigger. A second shot followed the first one, and as Mrs. Rischer turned to hasten down the steps she heard a third shot.

She ran to the grocery store of R. M. Aiken, at the corner of Walnut and Filbert streets, and informed Mr. Aiken of what had occurred. When the two entered the room where Rich had shot himself they found his dead body in a sitting position in a rocking chair. A physician was summoned, but Rich had died almost instantly.

The coroner was notified, and Deputy Coroner Moreland made an investigation. An inquest will be held to-day.

New Jersey Republican Candidates.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The eve of the Republican state convention finds the corridors of the Trenton house thronged. All the candidates except Senator Rogers have headquarters there. The situation for governor is very much mixed. A fair estimate would seem to give Griggs 320 votes on the first ballot; Keane, 240; Ward, 153; Voorhees, 65; Rogers, 65. To nominate, 422 are necessary. Congressman Mahlon Pitney will be temporary chairman of to-morrow's convention.

Rain Spoiled the Grange Picnic.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 18.—Owing to the rain only 4,000 people were present at the Grange picnic to-day. The speakers were State Treasurer W. H. Gill, Secretary J. T. Allman, Hon. Volney B. Cushing, Rev. J. Ziegler and W. H. Berry.

Dropped From $25,000 to $100.

WARREN, O., Sept. 18.—The suit for $25,000 damages, by Josephine Fee against her husband's mother, Drucilla Fee, charged with causing the estrangement of the couple, was settled to-day by a payment of $100 to the wife.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The Opening Sessions of the Annual Conference Yesterday.

Rev. L. F. John, A. M., of Johnstown, Pa., delivered the annual sermon last night before the fifty-seventh session of the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren in Christ, which convened yesterday morning in Wilkinsburg. Rev. John was greeted with a very large audience last night, the church being filled to its utmost capacity. He took for his topic, "The treasure and the pearl, or the incomparable value of the kingdom of heaven," basing his remarks on the text found in Mathew xiii.:44-46, being a part of the parable about the rich man who sold his possessions to buy a costly pearl.

Bishop Mills conducted the sacrament of the Lord's supper, which followed the sermon. The presiding elders of the conference officiated and distributed the elements.

The conference convened yesterday morning with Bishop J. S. Mills, of Oregon, presiding. Rev. M. M. Patterson, pastor of the First United Presbyterian church, delivered a most hearty and cordial address of welcome to the visiting clergymen, which was responded to in a felicitous manner by Rev. L. Kelster, of Tyrone. Rev. W. H. Mingle was elected recording secretary, and Rev. S. S. Hough, statistical secretary. The bishop announced the standing committees for the year as follows:

Missions, S. S. Hough; church erection, W. H. Blackburn; publishing interests, J. L. Leichliter; education, D. Speck; Sabbath school, B. C. Shaw; young people's societies, B. L. Seneff; resolutions, T. W. Burgess; on candidates for the ministry J. N. Munden, L. Kelster, W. A. Jackson, J. S. Hayes, S. S. Hough. Course of reading—First year, J. L. L. Rester, J. H. Pershing, D. R. Ellis; second year, W. H. Mingle, I. P. Truxal, W. H. Spangler; third year, L. F. John, G. W. Sherrick, E. C. Hoenshel.

In the afternoon Rev. B. C. Shaw, of Bellefonte, presented the annual Sabbath school reports. Resolutions were presented and adopted, urging an advance all along the line in Sabbath school work. Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D., of Dayton, O., made an address, and a class of four young men were examined in their third year's theological course, and referred to the committee on elder's orders, and on Sabbath will be ordained by Bishop Mills. Their names are as follows: J. S. Fulton, of DuBois; J. W. Wilson, of Ligonier; E. F. Wriggles, of Patchenville, Clearfield county, and Oscar M. Wilson, of Woodland, Pa.

MORALS IN RUSSIAN ASIA.

The Good People Are Prudish and the Bad Ones Remarkably Free.

The status of women, which is already too low in Russia itself, is even worse in those parts of Asia which are under Russian control, says an exchange. A respectable lady there will no accept an invitation of a gentleman to any place of amusement unless some member of her own family accompanies her, and this tendency of the really good women to draw the line between themselves and the extreme looseness of the lower classes has led to many prudishness which proved rather embarrassing a year or two ago to Thomas G. Allen, Jr., whose account of his bicycle trip across Asia so interested the readers of the "Century Magazine" a few months ago.

The particular instance in question he relates as follows:

"Whenever exercising on the wheel we had adopted the English costume of turning over the upper portion of the stocking to leave the kneecap free for action, such as struggling with exquisite sensibilities of Tashkeng society, this feature of our professional costume was looked upon as actually indecent. On this particular occasion a certain epauleted individual accosted us rather abruptly and, with a supercilious glance at our knees, informed us that our 'indecent exposure' had produced considerable abashment among his lady companions. Of course we retired at once to avert the disastrous effects of a second esthetic shock. We wondered at the same time how it was that a community which could exonerate social scandals and look with equanimity upon the half-naked natives working on the street should be so disconcerted at the sight of a kneecap."

BOND ISSUE WILL BE LARGE.

IF ONE BECOMES NECESSARY THE AMOUNT WILL BE TWO OR THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

WILL ISSUE A SUFFICIENCY.

There Is a Possibility Such a Course May Be Necessary.

OFFERS OF GOLD BY THE BANKS.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—While confidence is still felt here that no further issue of bonds will be necessary this year, it can be said on high authority that if another issue is forced before the end of this year it will be of such proportion that the treasury gold holdings will be carried by it to an aggregate so great that all danger of again reducing them below the hundred million point during this administration will be averted. The person on whose authority this statement is made declared to-day that if another bond issue becomes unavoidable within the next month it will not be like the previous ones of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000, but of $200,000,000 or $300,000,000.

The reasons why a large issue would be considered more advisable are plainly apparent. Each of the previous small issues has been made in the belief that the treasury exigency which required it was temporary, and that with improving trade the national finances would regain their normal condition and the drain of gold to Europe cease. But these expectations were disappointed with regard to the bond issues preceding the last one, and now there is some danger that even the extraordinary exertions of the administration, and the financiers co-operating with it, may not prove sufficient to prevent the gold reserve from again dropping far below the safety point. Each time that this has occurred the returning confidence in financial circles and the revival in business have been interrupted with great loss to the country. If all danger of a repetition of these crises can be removed finally, and the country and the world made to understand that the faith and credit of the government will be maintained at whatever cost, the gain to business will be incalculable.

All this, it is believed, can be accomplished only by issuing bonds sufficient to increase the gold holdings of the treasury to $200,000,000 or $300,000,000, thus making it certain that the reserve cannot again be reduced below the safety point until congress shall have had time to retire the greenbacks or otherwise change the laws so that the treasury for the future will not be subject to these raids on its gold.

If such a large issue of bonds were made as is here indicated, it would be almost impossible to obtain gold for all of them, unless a very high rate of interest were offered. But the same object might be attained by selling a portion of them for greenbacks. This would reduce the amount of the greenbacks outstanding, contracting the currency and diminishing the pressure on the gold reserve.

The Associated Press says: The true amount of the gold reserve at the close of business to-day was $95,348,642. Since the recent heavy shipments of gold set in the government has received a number of offers of gold in exchange for notes. This is particularly true of banks in the northwest, where small notes are in active demand in moving the grain crop. Other banks, apparently disinterested, have offered gold for exchange for silver certificates. Several of the banks offered gold suspected of being a little under weight, as it was stipulated that it be received at its face value. Some conditions imposed by western banks could not be accepted, but in all cases where the government consistently could do so, the offers have been accepted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Crossman Bros. to-day engaged $1,000,000 in gold for export to-morrow.

Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan says in relation to a printed story about a probable issue of government bonds: "I have been a party to no discussion on the subject with other Wall street or anyone else, except in an informal and gossipy way, and have not attended any formal conference. A great many of our leading financiers, including, I believe, J. Pierpont Morgan, do not consider a new government loan advisable at the present time. At all events, I cannot confirm a single line of any of the statements contained in the printed story referred to."

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

There Seems to Be Two Sides to Every Phase of It.

Tammany Times.

As is the case with whisky and coffee, tobacco is not dangerous to health if used in moderation. It is, however, unhealthy for a growing boy to smoke tobacco if his father catches him.

The man who swore off smoking tobacco and didn't think he had broken his promise when he smoked 5-cent cigars was a chap of pretty good judgment.

Talk about your cigarette smoking! Here is a man over in Connecticut, who has just died, that smoked over 2,000 herrings a day. It was his business.

There is a growing conviction in the minds of smokers generally that a fellow's vest pocket ought to be made deep enough to entirely hide a cigar from the scrutinizing gaze of the man who never has one.

There are half a million men in this country who daily enter a cigar store and ask: "Have you a good cigar?" And not one of them has ever found a tobacconist honest enough to reply in the negative.

An Arkansas man made a bullet out of a piece of plug tobacco and shot it through the body of a wild cat. The animal died. Here we have another forcible illustration of the evil effects of tobacco on the system.

We frequently notice lengthy articles in the papers warning the people of the evil effect of tobacco and whisky. One reason why these warnings do not produce the desired effect is that in every community there is at least one man who neither uses tobacco nor drinks intoxicating liquors, but who is utterly useless.

It is also alleged that smoking is the prolific source of cancer; but a few years ago John Roach, the shipbuilder, died of the same cancerous affection at the root of the tongue that killed General Grant, yet he never smoked in his life. Mr. Roach should always be remembered gratefully by the numerous old smokers who have had Grant's case so frequently thrown up to them.

German Catholic Societies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—At the business session of the German Catholic societies to-day, a resolution was adopted fixing the monthly dues at 25 cents for a weekly benefit of $3; 30 cents for $4, and 50 cents for $6. At the afternoon session, officers were elected, and the general convention then adjourned, after settling upon Detroit as the place of holding the convention of 1896.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

MAMMOTHS' BATTLE GROUND.

It Is Found in Alaska and Marked by Great Deposits of Ivory.

A miner of long experience, George Hughes, who has recently returned from Alaska, gives a most graphic and interesting account of a discovery made by himself that may prove of fabulous richness, and will again excite interest in that strange, far-away country. Mr. Hughes at present is spending a few weeks with some relations in Brooklyn, where, says the New York "Herald," he is combining pleasure with a course of treatment under the care of a noted specialist.

With several adventurous companions, he forsook the Kottenai mining country of British Columbia a year ago for a prospecting tour for gold in Alaska, being led on by the tales told by returned miners. Their experiences were commonplace enough until at the end of a perilous trip down the Yukon river Mr. Hughes was taken so ill that the party had to camp at a native village on the right bank of the river, which was called in their tongue Kwaquihuilette.

He prevailed upon his companions to leave him and continue their trip. This was the more urgent, because the season was advancing, and if further delay was made every opportunity to prospect would be lost. Finally the friends yielded, and left him in the village.

In the course of some weeks Hughes began to learn a great many of the Indians' ways, succeeded in partially mastering their language, and was greatly entertained by the recital of their traditions. From his descriptions, this tribe was one peculiarly different from those of Alaska, which have come in contact with new settlers. Hughes pays the highest tribute to their character, saying that as a rule they are pure minded, charitable and forgiving. Two faults are never condoned by them, lying and stealing, both being punishable by death.

Mr. Hughes's attention was attracted to the ivory ornaments which the natives wore. Even the rude spoons and drinking cups were fashioned of the same material, and were kept in daily use in almost every household. In every village of Alaska, and the custom prevails among the Indians of the western states, the totem poles are an important feature, and have varied significances beyond that of marking the respect and veneration of some great and distinguished chief or relative. Mr. Hughes noticed among other things that these totems were profusely decorated with ivory. The ravens at the top had ivory beaks, and the eyes of the historic figures underneath were of the same material.

So impressed was the prospector that he began questioning the natives to learn the source of their supply. The mystery became greater by their stories that the ivory came from a several days' sleighing from there, and over a route beset by innumerable dangers. The Indians went further into their explanations, and said that an ancestor of the tribe had discovered the place, and such quantities of ivory had been obtained that their wants had been supplied ever since. Later, when Hughes became convalescent, a totem erected to the memory of this old chief was shown him.

He describes this as a most magnificent piece of handiwork. As they translated the meaning of the difference with which the token abounded he saw that it was not a mere idol form of worship, but not a historical record. Each figure bore some relation to a historic event. One of these, representing a little squatting man with fearfully dilated eyes and monstrous mouth, had an elongated nose, horrible in aspect, which Mr. Hughes recognized at once as the tusk of some preglacial ivory-bearing animal.

With this knowledge he concluded that the mystery of the "ivory mine" was solved, upon the theory that the natives had despoiled the body of some mammoth; yet the reasoning does not satisfactory because of the great quantity of ivory in their possession, which could not have been furnished with a hundred tusks. Then, again, the natives said that in their remembrance and according to tradition the tribe had always bartered ivory for women and fish with other tribes.

Mr. Hughes thought so constantly on the subject that he became eager to solve the mystery, and seeing his eagerness and gathering from his talk some idea of the real value of ivory, the natives themselves yielded to his desire to make the trip. Fully a week was spent in making the preparations for the journey.

It was late in the year when the party set out, Mr. Hughes acting as chief, and an aged man, who said he had made part of the journey, as guide. For two weeks the party pursued their journey, during which they passed within the Arctic circle. It was dangerous to the extreme. They had perilous encounters with wild animals and made difficult crossings of seams, rifts and hummocks in the ice and snow.

They finally reached the spot, which was at the foot of a mountain, which, Mr. Hughes thinks, was about 25 miles from the Yukon river in a direct route. The whole party suffered from exposure, particularly Mr. Hughes, who was threatened with a return of his old complaint.

After dividing the parties into small bands at this spot two days were spent in searching for the deposit. It was finally discovered by the old guide, who, with Mr. Hughes, had mounted upon a big hummock of snow to take a survey of the surroundings. Directly in front of them was a large square depression.

"Hal-kwa-su!" "There it is!" cried the guide. The descent was quickly made, and it was found that the artificial hole was now filled with snow, packed as hard and solid as ice. The work of clearing out the place occupied several days, and then a marvelous sight was spread before them.

Hundreds and thousands of tusks, white and gleaming with frost, were to be seen scattered through the skeletons of gigantic beasts. A closer inspection showed the remains were those of the old mammoths, and it was easy to imagine that all were standing on the former battle-ground of these ancient beasts. This was evidenced by the fact that in some instances the tusks of the animals would be found buried in the skeletons of each other.

Mr. Hughes estimates that there must have been several tons of ivory in sight, and by digging around the edges of the excavation it was seen that the bodies were evidently scattered over a large plain. He tried to find a perfect skeleton, but failed, some of the bones either being broken or missing from each. The party took considerable ivory back with them, and Mr. Hughes disposed of his share very advantageously upon a return to civilization.

Mr. Hughes will not, he says, for business reasons, go more into detail over his adventure. He has some excellent samples of the ivory made up in the form of ornaments, which he has exhibited.

HOW AN ADVERTISEMENT SAVED A WOMAN'S LIFE.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

"For four years I suffered with female troubles. I was so bad that I was compelled to have assistance from the bed to the chair. I tried all the doctors and the medicines that I thought would help me.

"One day, while looking over the paper, I saw the *advertisement* of your Vegetable Compound. I thought I would try it. I did so, and found relief. I was in bed when I first began to take the Compound. After taking four bottles, I was able to be up and walk around, and now I am doing my housework. Many thanks to Mrs. Pinkham for her wonderful Compound. It saved my life."—MRS. HATTIE MADAUS, 184 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

More evidence in favor of that never-failing female remedy, *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound.

IMPLACABLE JEFF DAVIS.

Even Prince John Magruder Could Not Make Him Unbend.

General John Bankhead Magruder will be remembered by the old officers of the army, the Washington "Post" says, as a great bon vivant, a dashing soldier and a polished society man. "Prince John," as he was called, while not afraid of field service, enjoyed a nice, soft station immensely, particularly in Washington, and such was his charming manner, brilliant record and personal influence that he was more than a match for a callow secretary of war. He once told me of a characteristic interview he had with Jefferson Davis while Davis was secretary of war. Said "Prince John":

"I had been in Washington nearly all winter, and was anxious to be assigned to duty here, when down came an order for me to report at some outlandish, one-company post in the west.

"I went to the war department and sent in my card to the secretary, and was immediately ushered into his room. Mr. Davis was sitting bolt upright at his desk, looking cool and impassive, not to say unapproachable.

"'Good morning, Mr. Secretary!' said I.

"'Good morning, Captain Magruder!' said he.

"I brought that before requesting a change in my orders I would try and thaw him out a bit, and so, after a few general remarks, began thus:

"'When I was in Paris, Mr. Secretary, last year I was thrown a great deal with the officers of the French army, saw several reviews and was greatly impressed with the kindly feeling and admiration they expressed toward the United States, and when I was presented at court the emperor'—

"'Captain Magruder,' said he, 'I despise the French.' Then he began to look over some papers.

"I saw it was no good trying to work French reminiscences, so I began again:

"'When I was on the frontier of Canada some years ago I was very handsomely entertained by the officers of the English garrison. The regiment plate, priceless in value and association, was brought, and the dinner was one of the most recherche affairs I ever sat down to. The menu was'—

"'Captain Magruder, I loathe the English,' said he.

"By this time I was somewhat rattled, and began to fear it was no use; that infernal order would stick. Now, Davis and I had been at West Point together and in the Mexican war, so I thought I would make one more effort in the way of polite conversation.

"'When we were cadets at West Point, Mr. Secretary'—

"'You have received your orders from this department, have you not, Captain Magruder?'

"'Yes, Mr. Secretary; but, by the way, do you remember the day in Mexico, just before Buena Vista, when my battery was passing your regiment, you called out to me'—

"'Good morning, Captain Magruder. Upon your arrival at your post please report the fact at once to this department.'

"Then I got up. We exchanged bows, and I went out of that room route step. Davis never did like me, and no amount of savoir faire on my part could ever make him unbend for a moment. He was like that from cadet to the end of his presidency of the Confederacy."

SINGERS MUST BE STRONG.

Why Many Concert Artists Fail When They Try Opera.

There is an organic relation between strength and singing, says the New York "Advertiser." The mere production of song demands but the exertion; singing and acting together demands an expenditure of vital force almost as great, if not equal, to the hardest physical labor. There are many parts in grand opera, and even light opera, which are simply exhausting to a weak or sickly man or woman. There is a reason why so many charming vocalists, who are simply superb in parlors or in small social circles, make such miserable failures when they go upon the concert platform or the stage. They have

IMPROVEMENTS TO BICYCLES.

NEW DEVICES TURNED OUT BY INVENTORS FOR BENEFIT OF RIDERS.

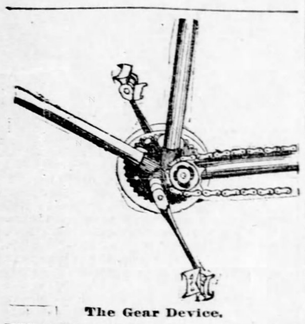
SUBSTITUTE FOR TANDEMS.

An Improved Gearing and a New Inflater for Tires.

ADDING PERFUME TO FLOWERS.

Though the bicycle season of 1895 is nearly at an end, those who are interested in the sport will learn gladly of new devices designed for its advancement.

James W. Matthews, of Monmouth, Ill., has invented a new gearing for bicycles. He claims for the device that it creates higher speed with little additional friction. One revolution of the pedals drives



The Gear Device.

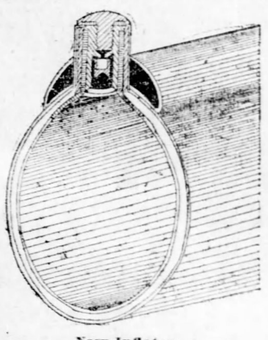
the bicycle a distance of 21½ feet. Some of the best road riders in Chicago have tested the invention by using it up grades and against stiff winds, and all declare that the wheel, which is geared to 84 inches, was driven as easily as one geared to 68 or 70. Mr. Matthews's invention consists of an interior gear wheel with 72 teeth, attached to the crank hanger. This wheel resembles the large sprocket wheel of an ordinary bicycle in shape, and differs from it only in having the power distributed from the inside. This wheel is solidly brazed to the crank axle, and consequently cannot become easily disarranged. Three inches back of the interior gear wheel and fastened to the rear forks by an adjustable cone is a "pinion" wheel with 24 exterior teeth. This is operated by contact with the gear wheel. Attached to the same axle and on the chain side is a small sprocket wheel with eight teeth, over which the chain passes to the sprocket on the driving wheel. These two sprockets are of uniform size. The ratio of speed is as 72 to 24, or three to one, or when a 28-inch wheel is used for driving purposes a gear of 84 inches is obtained. If a larger or a smaller wheel is used, the gear is increased or decreased in proportion.

Bicycle manufacturers seem inclined to introduce some sort of a machine that

To Replace the Tandem.

will take the place of the tandem wheel now in use. The majority appear to favor a wheel on which two riders can ride side by side. Several wheels of this character have been manufactured, but they have been not on the bicycle type and not much fancied. Something new on the bicycle market is what is called the Companion, a bicycle, as shown in the accompanying cut. It seats two persons, being of the ordinary type of safety with two wheels. At a glance the construction of the wheel would lead to the inference that this bicycle would upset with two people; but, on the contrary, one person can ride it, and, on account of its lightness and admirable outline, it is becoming very popular.

A new tire-valve is described by the "Scientific American" as being simple, inexpensive, airtight and dustproof. It protrudes but little from the wheel-rim, is easily secured in place and is not likely to get out of order. A metal sleeve extending through the rim incloses a rubber and canvas sleeve extending into

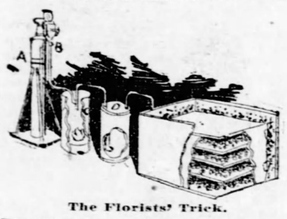


New Inflator.

the tire, and in this sleeve is fitted the valve casing, made with an external flange embedded in the interior sleeve. Centrally in the valve casing is an air passage and valve seat, the valve being preferably faced with rubber or similar material, and the air passing around the valve, when it is removed from its seat, to the interior of the tire. A wire across the inner end of the valve casing prevents the valve from falling out of its chamber. A cap screws into the outer end of the valve casing, a rubber washer forming an airtight closure, and to inflate the tire this cap is removed and an ordinary air pump is applied. The air forced in by the pump moves the valve from its seat and passes into the tire, the back pressure closing the valve when the pump is removed.

Increasing Perfume of Flowers.

Says the Philadelphia "Times": Few people know, perhaps, that some flower dealers, with the aid of the chemists, have devised a means of increasing and fixing the odor of flowers before they ship them or offer them for sale. The accompanying illustration shows the apparatus used. The flowers are put into a wooden box previously cooled with ice. In the bottom of the box is a tube provided with perforations,

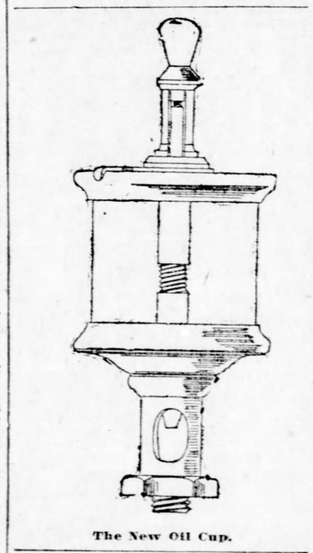


The Florists' Trick.

and into and through this tube is sent a current of carbonic acid gas charged with the characteristic odor of the flower. On the left of the picture is a cylinder A, containing the carbonic acid in a liquid form. Its flow is controlled by a regulator B, at the top of the cylinder. The gas is slightly heated by petroleum in passing through the worm-pipe C, and then bubbles up through the essential oil in the tank D. From the tank D it passes into the box where the flowers are, carrying the odor of the oil with it. After a certain length of time the flowers become impregnated with the transferred odor, and that odor becomes fixed. Sometimes in order to facilitate the fixing of the odor, the flowers are impregnated with a little glycerine.

A New Oil Cup.

One of the trade papers illustrates the ingenious device here shown, which is the invention of a Boston machinist. A common objection to many adjustable feed oil cups is that the adjustment is secured by either a jam nut, set screw or some kindred mechanism, and that this adjustment is likely to become changed by the jar of the engine or machine loosening the nut or screw, which, of course, destroys the practical benefit of the device. The Boston machinist claims to have overcome the possibility of anything of this kind in



The New Oil Cup.

his new oil cup. The feed is regulated by a square-headed screw; this screw is fine-threaded enough to make any adjustment desired, however close, and finds its internal bearing on a pin, which passes halfway through a slot cut in the valve spindle. When the lever is raised to an upright position to start the flow of oil, the slot in the lever engages the square of the screw and absolutely secures it, and the feed can be changed only by throwing the lever down and exposing the screw for any desired alteration in the feed. It is not necessary to use either a screwdriver or wrench in setting the adjustment. The screw may be turned with the hand. The lever is also constructed so that by setting it at an angle of 45 degrees the oil will run a stream, thereby providing ample means for flushing the bearing.

For a Momentary Light.

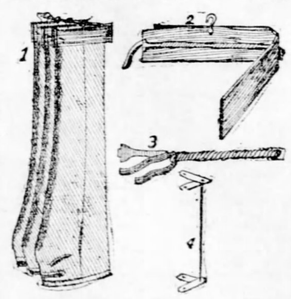
Electric lighting by means of primary batteries may be considered for practical purposes as impossible, but, says the

To Tell the Time o' Night.

Philadelphia "Record," for intermittent lighting, say for a minute or two, a primary battery may be used with most satisfactory results. The accompanying illustration shows an apparatus in which a primary battery serves to illuminate a watch during the night, for which purpose the arrangement is distinctly serviceable. The apparatus is unfitted, however, for use as a reading lamp, and it must be understood that it is only useful for intermittent purposes. If carefully used a set will last several months without requiring fresh materials. The apparatus usually consists of four or six cells, the contents of which being in a dry state, there is little fear of materials being spilled.

Keeps Trousers Smooth.

The "Scientific American" prints a description of a new device for keeping



New Trousers Stretcher.

trousers in good shape and preventing their "bagging at the knee." The device has just been patented by a Philadelphia firm, Fig. 1 shows the manner in which the trousers are suspended by the hanger, and also illustrates a convenient method of hanging a number of garments, made possible by its use. Fig. 2 shows the hanger opened, but with the central portion of one of its leaves broken away to show the concealed coiled springs around rods sliding laterally to and from each end, by means of which pressure is applied to the bottom portions of the garment. Fig. 3 shows one of these spring rods removed, and Fig. 4 shows the hinge, which freely and automatically allows for different thicknesses of cloth, as the hinge permits a separation of the leaves of nearly 1½ inches. The separation of the leaves by the introduction of the garment between them automatically puts the spring at the hinge end under compression, as the outer end of the rod on which the spring is located is permanently connected by a strap to the upper leaf. On the outer end of the other spring-pressed rod is also a strap with an eye adapted to engage a pin on the free end of the upper leaf, this spring being also put under compression as the strap is pulled out to make locking engagement with the upper leaf when the folded lower ends of the trousers are placed in the device. A pressure is thus exerted upon the goods which takes out any wrinkles or folds there may be across the bottom, while the weight of the garments, hung as shown in the illustration, corrects the effects of wear without destroying the elasticity of the cloth.

BIRDS IN A PRISON.

Michigan Convicts Are Permitted to Raise Canaries.

Five thousand convicts in the Michigan state prison have many more favors than those of almost any other penitentiary in the United States, and, says the Chicago "Record," it is the belief of the management of the institution that for this reason there are fewer outbreaks of lawlessness than are found elsewhere. Among the favors granted to them here is that of keeping and caring for birds. There are fully 600 feathered songsters in Michigan's principal penal institution, all owned and cared for by the convicts, and as soon as daylight approaches on bright mornings their sweet notes are heard in striking contrast to the natural feelings of their owners.

Many of the most hardened criminals, who, from their general appearance and history, would not be expected to care for anything of a refining nature, tenderly care for and caress their little pets.

More than three-quarters of the cells in the prison contain one or more canaries, and they are also found in various shops throughout the institution. During the day the cages are hung outside the cells to give the birds light and air, but as soon as the convict returns from work at night the cage is taken inside.

This practice has been carried on in the prison for years, and the officials say that instead of any detrimental effect being noticeable the little songsters have proved a benefit, as they not only give the cells a more homelike appearance, but they also wield a decided influence in the way of humanizing the most reckless and hardened criminal.

Besides being permitted to keep the birds for the sake of their company and influence, the convicts are also allowed to raise them to sell, and many a dollar is credited to the accounts of the prisoners from this source. Of course the convict handles none of the money realized from the sales of the birds until he is discharged, but it is placed to his credit in the prison bank.

It is interesting to walk up and down the prison corridors and note the different kinds of canaries in the cages, and more particularly to note the different methods adopted by the convicts in caring for their pets. All styles of cages are to be seen, and while one bird is provided with a veritable palace of a home and all the luxuries known in the bird world, the one in front of the next cell will have simply the plainest wood or wire cage, and only the ordinary seed and water holders. This is also true in the shops, and the character of the convict can in almost every instance be safely estimated by the care he gives his feathered friends.

Through the day the music of the birds is hardly noticeable, although it can be heard more or less at almost any time, but on a bright morning the songsters are pleasingly noisy. One of the officials who has been connected with the prison for years, says that when he first came to the prison the music of the birds in the morning made him wild, but he has now become so accustomed to it that the place would be terribly silent without it.

WOMEN AS BANKERS.

The Sisters Are Taking an Active Part in Financial Affairs.

The extent to which women are interested in the financial affairs of the country is not generally known. In banking, especially, their influence is remarkable, says the Buffalo "Commercial," and is constantly on the increase. The presidents of several national banks in the west are women, and they are largely represented in the directorate of financial institutions, while the number holding more subordinate places of trust and responsibility in banks is well up in the hundreds. Comptroller Eckels, in his forthcoming report to Congress, will devote a chapter to the growing interest of women in the banks and financial institutions of the country. He has already compiled some interesting statistics on this subject, covering both the national and state banks. At the date of his last report the number of shares of national banks was 7,099,413, representing a total valuation of $688,642,876. Of these 1,733,772 shares, representing $130,681,492, were owned by women. The percentage of shares is 24.4, and of capital, 18.9. The number of individual women holders of national bank stock was 70,667. The modern woman in business affairs is, as a rule, careful, conscientious, and faithful to every trust she assumes; and, in matters of finance, her management has been demonstrated to be judicious and wise.

SHE AND HER PARENTS.

There's a house a few miles from the city
I frequently linger outside;
'Tis the home of a maid who is pretty,
A maid I would like for my bride.
I fear that I never shall win her,
My passion is hopeless and mute.
I'm sure that her parents would skin her,
If they thought that she smiled on my suit.

Her eyes are the purest and brightest
That ever encouraged a hope;
Her skin is the softest and whitest
That ever shed luster on soap;
Her hair is the richest and goldest
That ever a hairdresser dressed;
And her parents are surely the coldest
A heroine ever possessed.

Her voice, it's a mezzo-soprano,
Would make even Patti afraid;
And the way that she plays the piano
Puts Rubinstein quite in the shade.
More perfect she is than perfection;
Resign her I can't and I won't!
And she looks upon me with affection,
But her parents—Oh, bother them!—don't.

They intend her to marry a title;
They want to address her, "Your Grace."
They've made up their minds this is vital;
Which scratches me out of the race.
Nor do I, in theory, blame them,
She's worthy a duke, I aver.
It's true I'd be puzzled to name them
A duke who is worthy of her.

Oh, I know she's beyond and above me;
I deserve to be hung, I'm aware,
For presuming to think she could love me;
But I don't altogether despair.
For my heart undergoes an expansion,
When I think, what I'll tell you about,
Of that night when I called at her mansion,
And her parents, God bless them, were out.

When I think of the way she deceived me,
Of the way, and the words that I spoke;
Of the way that she blushed, and believed me;
Of the sixpence we solemnly broke;
Of the mutual hopes we confided,
As we blended our voices in song,
And that rapturous kiss we divided—
Well, her parents can go to Hong Kong!

—The Idler.

GOT A LETTER FULL OF SPIRIT.

BILL NYE ANALYZES A MISSIVE FROM A NEW ENGLAND CORRESPONDENT.

REMARKS ABOUT CANNIBALS.

They Lead Also to Some Thoughts on Vegetarians.

MEANNESS OF A VALEDICTORIAN.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

A bright, cheery letter, with large smooches of lager beer and caviare over it, and evidently written by a free-thinker on a prolonged debauch, comes from Newburyport, Mass. No one could spell like it without the use of stimulants. It is a cordial letter, full of liqueur.

The writer invited me to come over there, and says he will give me a good drink of New England rum!

And why, forsooth, should I come over there to see you, gentle beast? I can see that same sort of exhibition here, where we have a climatic and tonic resort or peach and honey joint, which I could reach before breakfast any day if I felt

The Missionary's Discovery.

so disposed, as Sairey Gamp might say. But I cannot seem to combine old peach, honey and business very well, so I let the former elements entirely alone.

The party at Newburyport wishes me to write him, and seems desirous of hearing from me personally. He says, "I would like real well to crospond." But he can't crospond with me. The exchange of civilities with those who are sober occupies the bulk of my time. To pause and keep liveried footmen waiting while I write a long, spicy letter worth $139 per column to an unknown tank would be too obvious altogether. At least I think so now.

Where the Newburyport crospondent errs is in permitting crospondence to interfere with his drinking. The letter certainly breathes a spirit of earnest hospitality, but there are other spirits also breathed in the letter, and there is one page that looks as though he had slept on it.

When he sees this to-day he will be glad and grateful that his name is not printed in large gothic extended letters. He asks if the practice of cannibalism is still going on in the wild islands of the sea, and what about the Vegetarians of China?

Cannibalism is still kept up by the old F. F. V.'s of the south sea islands, but the younger set prefer soft-shell crabs. A man who was sent as a missionary to the south sea islands called Broongling Kzztt-jjji-zztt only a year ago last April, and who was in my class at Yale, but who was outclassed afterward, wrote home that he one day last autumn went on a picnic with a young Bible class of his, and after the lunch of spoopus and lecture, dates he strolled away down the valley with a chief named Uhli, who is as free from guile or clothes as nations yet unborn.

Finally they came to a great pile of human bones, and near it was a big sort of monument, with strange inscriptions on it.

"Ah!" said the missionary. "This was once a great cemetery where thousands were left silent in death, with only this tall stone to mark its site and the vast ocean of whitening bones. What is the meaning of the inscription, Uhli?"

"The white man with the weak brain, who buys books instead of whisky, is in error," said Uhli. "It is not a cemetery. It is what you call a caffay."

Thus we see that along the borders of the enlightened twentieth century, and where the fin de bicycle has not as yet come, they still take a cold haunch of missionary before retiring.

A little boy friend of mine once on a wager made the following rhyme upon the word Timbuctoo:

There are heathen in every clime
Who eat their brethren one at a time,
And even here in Timbuctoo
They ate a preacher and his hymn-book too.

One good thing about the Vegetarians of China is that their religious tenets forbid the use of missionaries for 24 days out of each month. Some of the Vegetarians do not eat animal food at all, even butter and cheese, especially cheese. Others are so strict that they will not eat horse radish, but this is ridiculous.

I think there is a good deal of bigotry in all religions except my own. Once I knew a Chinese Vegetarian in Marysville, Cal., who would not eat eggplant.

In America we belong to a church, a lodge and a political organization, and as each has a different evening for its meeting we have quite a repertoire of things to tell our wives when we get home, but the Chinaman has no genius in this way, doubtless because he does not consider his wife worthy of a fairy tale, for he combines his religion, secret society and Tammany Hall in one big organization, which requires him to assassinate those who disagree with him and not eat gooseberries or other animal food. Once there was a sect among the vegetarians of China who would not eat marrowfat peas.

Who would think that religious fervor would carry one so far? Who would be so hidebound? Those who would not favor being thus hidebound will please raise the hand!

Thanks; that will do.

The meanest thing I ever heard of was done by a young man with a good education.

I will tell you about it.

His name was Howard P. Duncan, and I knew him very well. We were educated together and graduated on the same shingle. I was about to say. But he had more ingenuity than I. He could make the tutor believe that the moon was made of green cheese, whereas I could not even make the same faculty believe what it already knew. If I said that the earth was round like a ball and slightly depressed at the poles, for the first time there would be a feeling of doubt in the minds of my instructors.

But Howard, after delivering the valedictory, went forth into the world for himself. He felt a certain repugnance to industry, which showed that his blood had a slight aristocratic tinge. He tried two or three easy professions, but finally turned his back toward them all. He was offered a situation at $40 per month to teach, but turned bitterly on his heel and said with some asperity that "he would rather pump thunder in hell at 5 cents a clap." Those were his very words.

That remark was the index to the man's whole character. He would say things at all times that other people afterward bitterly regretted.

Finally he developed a new disease, and his autopsy was extremely promising. For this reason he was greatly sought after by the medical colleges. He was offered over $100 for his remains. But he hung out. His boyhood home had offered him $500 to go away and remain, to which his father had offered to add $200. He asked my advice, and I told him to hang out for $1,000, for I felt sure it would be given. This proved to be true. I helped to make up the amount.

Finally he got five of the ablest medical colleges above $100 and sold his carcass to each of them.

Then, stricken by remorse, he came to the mercy seat, thinking that it would be just the thing for a sedentary man, embraced Christianity and three or four of the most desirable workers in the Ladies' auxiliary, became a missionary, went to the tropics, and a week after he landed the chief had him up at his house for dinner.

I repeat this just to show how mean a man can be to a medical college that never by word or deed has harmed him in the least. Did you ever notice how few valedictorians get to be president? They all at once in life's early morn seem to find themselves great, and the next morning they awake to find they have slept it off.

Boys, remember this and be comforted when you are not chosen valedictorian. Be brave, industrious, honest and temperate. Temperance is said to be one of the best things we have.

A bushel of corn makes a gallon of whisky, worth on the market $16. On this the government gets $2 60 (or more now). The farmer gets 40 cents. (This is too much.) The railroad gets $1. The manufacturer gets $3. The vender gets $9. And the consumer gets the rest, which consists mostly of red and blue cogwheels in his head and a rich flow of animal and vegetable spirits.

The gentleman crospondent at Newburyport will do well to treasure up the above figures and cling more closely to the dear old pump or the old oaken bucket, the Hoboken bucket that hung in the well.

Several correspondents write to ask in a most courteous manner to know why I have said nothing about the bicycle and the new woman. This is easily explained. Others are saying and doing enough in this line, so that my silence could not be noticed. I am the friend of both the bicycle and the new woman, and yet both have their enemies. I cut the following ad. from the "Rocky Mountain News," of Denver:

"Wanted.—To trade a cure for rupture for ladies' bicycle; 91 Opera House block."

Possibly, however, this is only figurative and refers to a disagreement between husband and wife, which the peacemaker wishes to cure by getting the wife's bike,

which is really the cause of the trouble. However, he will not insist on that explanation. Had the swap been offered in a reverse order it would have been easier to understand.

I was talking with the president about this question a few weeks ago as we fished together for lautog and caught sea robin, redbreasts and a large incipient fish of which I do not know the name.

Casually one of our party said, "Mr. President, I presume you have noticed that Mr. Dana of the "Sun" does not seem enthusiastic over the new woman?"

"No, I had not noticed it," said the president, putting another white bait on his hook, "but I am not surprised. It is perfectly natural that the old woman should be a little jealous of the new one."

BILL NYE.

Parental Authority.

The sultan's mother, who conducts the harem, is alone allowed to go about unveiled.

SOCIAL PURITY IS THEIR AIM.

A NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE FOES OF A SPECIFIC EVIL SOON TO BE HELD.

FOR PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

Leaders Tell of the Legislation They Hope to Secure.

INTERESTING PAPERS TO BE READ.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Baltimore will shortly be the scene of a most unique congress. It will deal with a most delicate question, and from the energy of its managers' promises to delve into certain problems with a thoroughness which will cause endless discussion in all quarters of the land.

The congress will be that of the American Purity alliance. It will continue three days, beginning on Monday, October 14, and ending Wednesday, October 16.

The president of the society is Aaron M. Powell, a New York business man, who has given much study to all phases of

LEADERS OF THE SOCIAL PURITY MOVEMENT.

social problems. Many years ago he was the editor of the "Anti-Slavery Standard," a most energetic organ of the abolitionists. Speaking of the purpose of the Baltimore gathering, he said: "The congress is invited because the time seems fully to have arrived to give more thoughtful, intelligent and general consideration to the profoundly important social problems involved.

"My first interest in this subject was aroused in 1876," he said, "when a few of us formed a committee upon receiving a warning communication from the International federation of England for the abolition of state regulation of vice, of which Mrs. Josephine E. Butler is the heroic leader. She was the pioneer in that revolt against infamous legislation which shamed our statute books, but is now, happily, only a dismal memory.

"We were all shocked by the revelations of Mr. Stead in London in 1885. The crimes against young girls were appalling. Imagine the horror of our own people, when it was found out that although we protected the property of our girls until the legal age, our care ended there, as the law in New York and nearly all the other states made a child 10 years old legally capable of consenting to her own ruin; in Delaware at the shockingly low period of 7 years.

"This subject will receive particular attention during the congress, for although wonders have been accomplished, much is yet to be done.

"There are three states yet where the age of consent is 10 years, four 12 years, three 13 years, twenty 14 years, two 15 years, twelve, including Pennsylvania and New York, 16 years, one 17 years, and two 18 years.

"Eternal vigilance is our watchword. Only a few years ago efforts were made to lower the standard in New York, but our vigorous protests caused the disreputable scheme to be defeated.

"We have worked quietly, but effectively," continued Mr. Powell, "and if, as Gladstone, the grand old man, says: 'The true function of government is to make it "easy to do right and difficult to do wrong," then we ought to have the cooperation and encouragement of every one who has the future health and welfare of the human race at heart.'"

Helen H. Gardiner, a witty, fearless and handsome woman, who is going to read a paper entitled, "Heredity and Ethics," on the first day of the congress, is enthusiastic over the stimulus to wholesome sentiment which will be the natural outcome of this first American Purity conference. "You must not think we are intolerant in our views," she said; "our interests are too broad and ennobling for that. We will touch upon every phase of a subject, the proper understanding of which is bound to clear the moral atmosphere.

"Regarding state regulation, it goes without saying that we are as a unit, and our efforts shall be unceasing to raise the age of consent in the state which still continue to submit to barbarous legislation and allow their little girls to be held responsible for their own undoing.

"If there are good and legitimate reasons (of which we are ignorant) for such legislation—if there is any father or brother who is a member of any legislature of any state, who honestly believes he is justified in voting for a law by which protection of the person is put on a lower plane than protection of the purse, we will be pleased to have him present his case. Is not that fair?

"Kansas and Wyoming guard a girl until 18 years of age, the age at which the right to honorable marriage or the right to sell property comes to her. A strange coincidence, is it not? that these are the two states that have allowed women a voice in legislation."

Dr. Emily Blackwell, the founder of a woman's college, and the fighter in years gone by for woman's right to study medicine, is, by virtue of her trained mind and cosmopolitan views, the result of years of travel, well calculated to impress people with her opinions. The paper which she will read at the congress, "Suggestions on Purity Work Derived From English Experience," will embrace a wide range of valuable and helpful information.

She said: "The reason we dwell upon municipal regulation so persistently is that it means retrogression. The introduction of the system into England in 1864 first aroused public opposition and discussion. Statistics, proving benefits to be derived, were one by one disproved. The mistake has been rectified, the system has been abolished over there—it is condemned in English colonies, and steps toward its abolition have been taken in every country in Europe."

The corresponding secretary of the alliance, Mrs. Anna Rice Powell, is a charming lady, whose kind heart has brought her into close contact with frail and erring women. She is deeply imbued with the belief that, if judicious advice of a certain kind is given, worded delicately, but explicit enough to warn them and make them understand the temptations which life has inevitably in store for them, the painful topics on which the congress has to dwell would be reduced to a minimum.

"Children gain their ideas very early," she said. "I have come to have an especial pity for neglected boys. How blessed are those whose parents wisely teach both son and daughter that they have equal responsibilities to God and society for a pure life. Some people, who have led very sheltered lives and have been spared all knowledge of the saddening perversion of the most sacred relations of life, may not see the necessity of the convention, nor feel the force of our views on this matter. I have been shocked to hear good people speak in a hopeless way about the attempt to gain an equal standard of morality for both sexes. This lack of faith is a concession to evil and an influence that weakens the effort of many men who wish for a noble life. Men and women do not devote their lives to a cause without weighing and studying the subject in all its phases.

"Experience, gained at home and abroad, has taught us that—in ethics as in homeopathy, specific evil requires a specific remedy—thus organized evil must be met with organized resistance."

Although the official program is not yet completed, it is probable that Cardinal Gibbons will deliver an address welcoming the delegates to his beloved city. An address will also be read by Mrs. Alice C. Robinson, president Baltimore W. C. T. U. Then follows a series of splendid papers and addresses by eminent and gifted men and women, including Elbridge T. Gerry, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Anthony Comstock and probably Frances E. Willard.

The paper on the "Sacredness of Fatherhood," by Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., promises to be particularly interesting, as does also the paper on "Purity and Parental Responsibility," by Mrs. J. H. Kellogg. A paper on "The Medical Profession and Morals," by Dr. O. Edward Janney, of Baltimore, it is expected, will be of unusual interest.

MARY N. HEALY.

THE BRAND OF CHARITY.

Ex-Senator Edmunds Protests Against It in Orphan Asylums.

At Newport, recently, ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, officiated at a little entertainment which had been given for some orphans, after which he said, according to the Albany "Journal:" "What struck me very forcibly in this affair was the fact that the orphan children did not wear any sort of a uniform. They were dressed like any other children. I do not believe in branding a charity upon a child's tender feelings. Wearing uniform clothes under such circumstances is like a badge of humiliation. I wish you would say this for me. I believe there is a great principle of right and wrong behind it, which has in our large cities been seriously overlooked." The sentiments thus expressed will be re-echoed and applauded by thousands of persons.

The Trolley in Rome.

At the present time, says the "Scientific American," omnibuses and a few horse cars constitute the principal means of travel in the streets of Rome. A concession has, however, just been granted to the Societa Romana degli Omnibus for the building of an electric road to run from the general postoffice to the principal railroad station in that city. Grades of considerable size will have to be overcome. The overhead Thomson-Houston trolley system will be adopted, and it is expected to have the line open for business on September 17 of this year.

TOO BAD.

He—That Miss Pry seems very inquisitive.
She—Yes, they say that when she came it positively made her ill because she couldn't tell what the wild waves were saying.

HOW TO BUILD FARM DITCHES.

METHODS THAT WILL SECURE BEST RESULTS FROM UNDERTONE IRRIGATION.

ONLY A LITTLE WORK NEEDED.

The Three Requisites for Good and Abundant Crops.

FOSTER'S FORECAST OF STORMS.

Correspondence of The Post.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 11.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 14th to the 18th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 19th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 20th, the great central valleys the 21st to 23d, and the eastern states the 24th. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 19th, great central valleys the 21st, eastern states the 23d. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 22d, great central valleys the 24th, eastern states the 26th.

The basic principles of undertow irrigation are a level ditch partly filled with gravel or other material that will hold water, and so arranged that the water can either be drawn off or held in reserve.

The central ditch has been described, and the next move is for the wing ditches. These are made on the same principle as the center ditch, being careful to keep the bottom of the ditch nearly on a level from one side to the other, the upper ends elevated a little more than the lower end of the ditch.

The ditching can be done in a number of ways. A long, narrow spade and hand work is best, but most expensive. A deep furrow made with a plow will enable the water to wash out about all the ditches you will need, and this will not be very expensive. A good sub-soil plow would be a great aid to the hand spade in making these ditches.

Probabilities are that some inventive genius will construct a machine that will dig the ditch, lay down the gravel and replace the dirt over the gravel. Such a machine will find a ready sale.

But for present purposes commence 50 to 80 feet on one side of the lower end of the center ditch and run a wing ditch to the upper end of the center ditch, cross the latter and come back on the opposite side from the starting point and about the same distance from the lower end of the center ditch. This ditch is covered level, and the dirt remaining over is scattered in the direction of the center ditch, or used to elevate the dam across the lower end of the ditch.

Where the wing ditch crosses the center ditch at its upper end the bottom of the former will be from two to six feet above the latter, and the gravel beds of the two must be connected at the crossing by a column of gravel.

By constructing the wing ditch so that its lower ends are about a foot below the point where it crosses the upper end of the center ditch the back water of the side ditch will spill into the center ditch when the former is stopped at its lower ends.

The next side ditch is constructed outside of the one described above and from 40 to 100 feet from it, and these side ditches are multiplied till the land is covered. The lower ends of all the ditches will be on a line with the dirt dam across the ravine.

Below the dam and near to it a gravel ditch is put in across the ravine, and so arranged that all the ditches above spill into it through columns of gravel. The bottom of this ditch slopes toward the center of the ravine.

The ditches here described are supposed to be at the head of the ravine, and below them, further down the ravine, another system of level ditches on a lower level are constructed. Some prefer to make the first system of ditches at the lower end of the ravine and the successive systems above.

All the level lands, on top of the hill, on the ridges and in the valleys, have ditches about 100 feet apart, taking care to make the bottom of each ditch very nearly on a level, and arranging so as to stop or permit the flow of water at their lower or discharge ends.

In all ravines each system of ditches has a dirt dam to catch the dirt washings. Some of these that have been used many years have accumulated 16 feet of soil, and the gravel or broken slate at the bottom continues to irrigate the soil above and to furnish an abundance of spring water at their discharge ends.

The distance apart that ditches should be constructed depends upon the kinds of soil, and therefore good judgment, experience, a knowledge of soils, the rates at which ground water will percolate through these soils and the facts as to the levels of ground water are all of value. When possible it is best to have the assistance of some one of experience when you put in your first system of ditches.

You will be surprised to see how rapidly timber will grow when planted over one of these ditches, and every farmer should devote a part of his land to the production of forest trees, thereby adding something to the staying qualities of a good climate. Every tree is a sentinel with drawn sword in defense of our country against drought, blight and final aridity.

Every orchard, vineyard and small fruit farm should be well supplied with the undertow irrigation, the iron fertilizer and a subsoil mole. With these provisions it would be entirely safe to insure good crops for an insurance fee of 10 per cent of the net gain over the system now in use.

An inordinate desire to farm on a large scale and the small amount of extra work necessary to put in this undertow system of irrigation are the mountains that lie across its path to success.

The whole human family has too much of that conservatism which the Aryan races can so readily see in the Mongolians of Asia, and when one gets into the rut a surgical operation to get him out is almost necessary.

Men and women of progressive minds can always be found, however, and to them the system of farming herein advocated is submitted, hoping they will give it an early trial and report results.

W. T. FOSTER.

DANGER ON THE RAIL.

How Promptly the Engineer of a Fast Train Must Act.

McClure's Magazine.

We are making a mile a minute. What would the driver do if he saw before him a burning bridge or the red lights of a standing train? His left hand is on the throttle. He would close it. Almost in the same second his right hand would grasp the sand lever, and with his left he would apply the brakes. With both hands in about the third second he would reverse the engine. Perhaps he has heard that old story that to reverse a locomotive is to increase her speed—that a bird will fly faster with folded wings. He may pretend to believe it, but he will reverse her just the same. If she has room, she will stop. Even without the aid of the airbrake she will stop the train if the rail holds out. I ought to say that the instant he reverses the engine he will kick the cylinder cocks open; otherwise he may blow off a steam chest or a cylinder head.

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

The Atlanta exposition was formally opened yesterday, and after the program of oratory President Cleveland at Gray Gables touched the electric button that set the machinery going. As the telegraph tersely puts it, "cannon blazed and thundered, 60,000 people cheered, a thousand flags floated from the tops of the many buildings, and the New South's industrial exposition was opened" for a season that is to last until midnight of the last day of the year.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the committee that proposes to investigate Philadelphia some of these days has any authority to operate in Pittsburg in the same line of public duty. The wording of the resolution authorizing the investigation, as adopted by the state senate, applies to cities of the first-class under the Bullitt law. The law was framed expressly for Philadelphia, and the Pittsburg charter is a different affair. We doubt if under the resolution giving the committee its powers it could do much in Pittsburg unless by unanimous consent. That would be readily granted until somebody stood in danger of getting hurt.

General Hensel in his letter defining and limiting his future activity in politics says: "I believe in an absolutely non-partisan judiciary, in a strictly business administration of municipal affairs, and in the total eradication of the improper use of money at primaries or general elections." Mr. Magee's "Times" construes this as an indication that Mr. Hensel is drifting to the Republican side. It sounds that way, doesn't it? The "business administration of municipal affairs" that the ex-attorney-general refers to is hardly business as conducted by Martin, Magee, Flinn & Co., nor is the non-partisan judiciary the sort dealt out by Governor Hastings in trafficking judicial appointments for combine delegates, nor is opposition to the "improper use of money" to be taken as an indorsement of the $400,000 Quay-Wanamaker deal of some years ago.

It is given out, with some show of authority, that President Cleveland will appoint Wm. B. Hornblower, of New York, associate justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Jackson. Mr. Hornblower was appointed to a supreme court vacancy to take the place of the late Justice Blatchford, but through the efforts of Senator Hill his confirmation was rejected. The white-robed angel of peace is said to have spread its wings around and about Senator Hill, and now he is willing that New York may secure the judge; that Mr. Hornblower shall be confirmed. There were other objections by other senators to his confirmation that have been adjusted. New York, since the death of Judge Blatchford, has been without representation on the supreme court for the first time in its history. Considering that upward of one-half the business of the court originates in that state, it is fairly entitled to a member of the tribunal.

A Chicago dispatch announces that the Calumet blast furnace in South Chicago, which stopped business three years ago, has resumed operations, giving employment to 2,000 men. The president of the company says that the constantly increasing demand for iron in the United States is the cause for resuming work. Branch offices of the Calumet works are to be established in Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, while the main agency is in Cincinnati. There could be no surer index of increasing prosperity in American manufacturing industries generally than the resumption of work by so large an iron furnace. The "Iron Age" publishes iron news from the Lake Superior districts equally significant as the news from Chicago. Its correspondent says:

As near as can now be estimated, shipments of iron ore out of Lake Superior for August have amounted to not less than 1,200,000 tons, making the total for the year to September 4, 4,628,000 tons, as against only about 5,740,000 gross tons shipped out of the Lake Superior ports for all last year. * * * The Gogebic range is more prosperous than for some years. * * * The Pioneer mine has resumed shipments, after several years of idleness, and is shipping about 1,000 tons daily. * * * At the village of Mountain Iron the mine force has been doubled, and a second shovel has been started in the stripping. The mine is sending out about 2,500 tons daily.

The croakers and calamity howlers will find it difficult to explain away such facts.

SOUTH CAROLINA PROBLEM.

The negro suffrage question in South Carolina is one of very serious import and not well understood at the north, but much better than it was some years ago. As near as may be, there are in the state 700,000 blacks and 462,000 whites—that is, 40 whites to every 60 blacks; and of men who have reached the voting age, there were in every hundred 43 whites and 57 blacks. Imagine these conditions in Pennsylvania, with the prior experience of 10 years' rule of an ignorant, corrupted and brutalized negro majority, which was the experience of South Carolina from 1866 to 1876, and how would our people relish all the departments of state government, and most of the counties and cities, under such rule? That is one way to look at it. Put yourselves in their places. Would the Caucasian in this state surrender his heaven-born gift of ruling to an alien race, such as the negro of the southern states, on the mere notion of their numerical superiority? We guess not.

Yet the amendments to the constitution prohibit any discrimination against this horde of ignorance in the exercise of the right of suffrage. They are lawfully entitled to the white man's rights. Heretofore their power has been minimized or overthrown by intimidation or fraud. But the southern people have found this process demoralizing, and now seek to accomplish it by more legal methods. It involves some sacrifices on their part, as the educational standard of suffrage, while throwing out most of the negro vote, will also throw out some whites. This is the problem that confronts the constitutional convention now in session in South Carolina. "White supremacy" is the keynote. And the suffrage article will without doubt be so framed as to disfranchise the more ignorant blacks, and so secure the end aimed at. There are some of the delegates who think that the existing election law—that is, "the eight-box law"—requiring the voter to deposit in each box for each candidate the right vote, which practically operates as an educational qualification, and, as a result, wipes out effectually the ignorant negro majority, is in itself all that is sufficient, because it has the precedent of similar laws in northern states; but this is found defective in its use against white political opponents by partisan election officers. The Mississippi plan is the one most generally favored, and will probably be adopted. It provides an educational qualification, consisting of the ability to read or understand any section of the constitution of the state, such ability to be determined by the registration commissioners. This, while disfranchising the great mass of the negroes of South Carolina, would throw out 12,000 or 15,000 white voters. It is opposed for that reason, and the delegates are in search of a method which will cut off the black voters and allow the ignorant whites all their rights as citizens. It will be very hard to invent such a plan that will pass the federal courts.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BOOM.

The craze of speculation in gold mining shares continues in London, and instead of showing signs of abatement is on the increase and will go on until the explosion comes, which will be felt throughout the financial world. No one appears to doubt that the burst-up will be on time, but just when is the debatable question. As London is the monetary capital of the world, and as it is the center of the South African boom, the consequences will be generally disastrous when settling day appears. Chauncey Depew talked interestingly on the subject in an interview in yesterday's "Post." Some of his statements are extraordinary and hardly equaled in the history of speculation. One hundred men, he says, have pocketed $500,000,000 by the sale of stocks in mining companies within a year. This money comes from the conservative Britisher and the cautious Frenchman. One Barney Barnato, who went to South Africa as a juggler in a circus, Mr. Depew says, is credited with winning $400,000,000 for self and associates. This is improbable. The mining stocks are constantly rising in price, and at no distant day the bubble is sure to burst, causing desolation and ruin.

But a careful correspondent, writing on this phenomenal craze from London, says that there are reasonable doubts about the "boom" being near its end. One reason he assigns is the abundance of money seeking investment. Another is the report of a mining expert, Herr Schmeisser, sent out by the German government some 12 months ago. The gist of his report is contained in the statement that gold in the Witwatersrand district is not only abundant, but the geological formation is what might be called an ordinary gold reef. In other words, the lay of the gold land and the improvement in mining machinery made it evident that gold mining in the future in that particular district must be considered in the light of an industry rather than an ordinary mining speculation. The report of the German engineer has been accepted as truthful and impartial, and is to be thoroughly relied on. The consequence of its publication was that the capitalists in Berlin, London and Paris commenced to lay down large sums in the purchase of the better class of gold mining shares. This caused an advance in prices never experienced before in this class of securities, and drew into the speculative net the small investors in Europe, whose aggregate lay-out has been immense.

The net appreciation of mining shares during the past year must be counted by the hundreds of millions sterling. An example is given of 10 companies, with a nominal capital of $28,000,000, which in July showed a net appreciation of over $40,000,000 for one month. Eighteen months ago the capital value of one company was $5,000,000. To-day it exceeds $85,000,000. There will be a jolly flattening out one of these days.

COME UP AND TUMBLE UP.

A grand evangelizing scheme is proposed to the churches of western Pennsylvania by a Pittsburg newspaper given to gift enterprises, which rather shows that its inventive powers in the way of humbug are getting lame. The pith and substance of it is that the church organizations are promised that if they take up a collection, in the way of new subscribers for the benefit of this weak brother of the press, the churches may retain 25 cents on every dollar collected by handing over 75 cents to the newspaper. The boy exhorter and the professional evangelist are left in the rear by the appeals of this pious journal that the churches, the clergy and the church members shall come to its support. It appears to be a weakening concern since Quay sat down on the combine. The churches are appealed to to ignore all honored precedents of Christian endeavor and tumble over each other to sell partisan newspapers on a commission, so that they may get a "new organ," or a "new carpet," or a "new pulpit furnishment," or a "new parsonage," or a "new bell," or "new books for the Sunday school," or—hear it, ye worldlings, and drop to your marrow bones—"for the hundred and one other things which go to aid in Christian endeavor and increase the spread of the gospel." Yea, verily, and amen. Sand the sugar and come into prayers.

The idea of linking the churches of this section of creation with the political machine and bosses is only exceeded in its novelty by its sublime audacity. How it smacks of the shop! It reduces Christian endeavor to the propagation of political jobbery and municipal plunder and bossing. It puts everything sacred on the auction block. Join with us in perpetuating the power of the political machine, and we will help you "spread the gospel." When the churches get upon this high mountain, to spy out the lay of the land, they will do well to look for the cloven foot, and if well advised will send the Satanic to the rear, as on another occasion. This new idea in journalism and theology is susceptible of a vast development. For instance, the pastor who will lobby for subscribers from the communion table should be entitled to 50 per cent of the fruits of the copartnership, instead of a paltry 25, a sliding scale might be made for prayer meetings, while the probationer who submits a paid-up subscription should be admitted to full membership at once, or promoted to the ranks of the elder or deacon. Then, in the other direction, it might be arranged to give a first-class church canvasser a prior lien on the first vacancy on the police force. Great thing; push it ahead, as the Pittsburg "Times" observes, "in aid of Christian endeavor and to increase the spread of the gospel." The "Times" has a job-lot on hand. Wonder if its recent collision with Quay had anything to do with its cribbing of the Salvation Army's mission.

THE EXCISE ISSUE IN NEW YORK.

It would be singular to see Dr. Parkhurst opposing the Republican platform in New York this fall, but as the good doctor the other day declared himself in favor of local option on the liquor question, not only as regards Sunday, but the general regulation of the traffic, and as the Republican state convention has condemned that policy, there is no telling what may happen. Mr. Platt's convention in the first place rejected a resolution presented by the city delegates demanding that the existing excise law should "be corrected in its inequalities, so that it will bear fairly and uniformly on all persons and corporations who sell liquor." This could be interpreted to mean anything, and the convention, with the courage of the convictions of the country delegates, rejected it, and declared in a resolution offered by ex-Senator Warner Miller "that we favor the maintenance of the Sunday law in the interests of labor and morality." This means that New York city shall get no relief from the existing excise laws. The idea of local option was rejected, and the policy adopted that the narrow notions of Podunk should govern the great cities of a state where more than half the population resides in cities, which are the centers of the progress, intelligence and property interests of the state.

The Democratic state convention meets next week, and it is probable it will indorse the principle of allowing the people of the cities to regulate the liquor traffic, on Sundays and weekdays, to suit themselves. It is probable, we say, but not altogether certain, as the country Democrats, like the country Republicans, have the notion that they can govern the cities better than the cities can govern themselves. But there is hardly any doubt the Democrats will lay down a more liberal platform than that presented by their opponents, and that the election in November will turn on the excise question, and to a considerable extent the cities of the state against the country. Under such conditions the Democrats will probably carry the cities, and the Republicans the rural districts. This will bring politics back to the status of a few years ago, when the Democrats carried the state almost invariably on state issues.

In an editorial in anticipation of the action of the Republican state convention the New York "Herald" declared the issue is one that must be met by both parties fairly, squarely and boldly. The Republicans to some extent have met this demand. The "Herald" further explains the issue:

The opposition of rural Republicans to a general liberal Sunday law is but natural, since such a law would apply to their own municipalities. Their opposition to local option is unreasonable and intolerant, since local option does not necessarily mean a liberal Sunday law, even for the largest cities in the state. It simply means the right of those cities to determine for themselves what their excise law and regulations shall be. If, local option being granted, a majority of voters in any city cast their ballots for open saloons during specified hours and prescribed restrictions on Sunday, the result will be a liberal law for that city. If, on the other hand, a majority vote against any such change, the verdict will be for a "dry Sunday." The exercise of this privilege is but a cardinal principle of popular government and personal liberty.

The "Herald" denies that local option would be a concession to the saloon interest, for it may result in voting the saloon down, but demands it "because it is a right of the people, and its exercise is intended to secure that freedom which the majority may will."

THE "TAGGING" PROCESS.

The employes of the great steel company at Chicago are rising in indignant protest against being "tagged" and reduced in the scale of humanity to a numbered quantity. Until its adoption in some of the mines and manufactories of Pennsylvania a few years ago, this method of designation was confined to prisons. A man entering on a period of enforced seclusion lost his proper name, and became No. 3197, as the case might be. It was part of prison discipline and punishment. But with the employment of thousands of men in a single manufactory, and especially because of the great number of foreigners with unpronounceable and hard-spelling names, the system was extended to the great industrial plants. It is in vogue in a number of establishments in and about Pittsburg, and while there have been complaints of it as lowering the scale of manhood, there has been no organized or general opposition. In Chicago, however, it appears to be different, and a strike is threatened in the Illinois steel works against dropping the proper name and substituting a numerical distinction. A labor leader employed by that company puts his opposition in this way:

They might as well expect us to go to the polls and vote by numbers as they dictate as to expect us to meekly submit to being tagged like so many sheep. If the company cannot afford to hire enough timekeepers to write our names in the books some of us who earn fairly good wages might contribute to the expense. The tagging system has gone just as far as it will ever go in South Chicago without trouble.

The extent to which it is gone is only among the foreigners, who do not appear to take the matter so seriously as the American-born mechanics. The protest arises from its attempted introduction among the higher grade of employes, mainly Americans. One of them lays down very decided opinions as follows:

Times may be hard and the men may need work, but the officials must not presume upon that fact. The men I have talked with say the limit of endurance has been reached. They would rather starve than have their wives and children come to the gates and inquire for them by number. It is humiliating enough to take home only enough money to keep the body and soul of the family together without having to completely sink one's identity.

This may be called sentimentalism, but it is the sentimentalism that marks the difference between the man and the machine. The tagging process makes wider the existence of classes, and puts farther apart employer and employe. It is to be deprecated. It is not a small matter, and should not be so regarded by those who talk so much of the dignity of labor and pay so little heed to it. Life is made up of little things, and dropping the name of one's ancestry, with associations that always accompany it, for a meaningless number is not such a little thing after all.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

An interesting and somewhat remarkable disclosure of the nativity of soldiers of the revolutionary army is made in the September number of the "American Historical Register," a valuable serial published at Philadelphia, devoted to the interests of "patriotic hereditary societies," and the collection and preservation of historical facts regarding the colonial and revolutionary periods. It is contained in the muster rolls of five companies of the First regiment of the Pennsylvania line, giving the nativity of all the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Edward Hand, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army, who commanded at Ft. Pitt from June, 1777, to May, 1778, when he was succeeded by General McIntosh. The lieutenant-colonel of the regiment was Richard Butler, and Ebenezer Denny was a company officer; the latter a well-known name in the early history of Pittsburg. As stated, these muster rolls give the nativity of the enlisted men, from the Fourth company to the Eighth, inclusive, and show they were born as follows:

In Ireland	187
In America, mainly Pennsylvania	117
In England	33
In Germany	27
In Scotland	11

This certainly speaks well for the patriotism of the Irish immigrants in the service of their adopted country, in the army of Washington. Out of a total of 375 men in these five companies we find that 187 were natives of Ireland, 117 natives of America, and 71 natives of England, Germany and Scotland. If this is an index, the Irish contributed half the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line in the continental army. In the latter half of the last century there was a large immigration from Ireland to this country, and the greater part of it went to the two states of North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Most of the enlistments recorded were made in the eastern part of the state, mainly in Philadelphia and contiguous counties, and nearly all in the early part of the war, in 1776 and 1777. The occupations of the men are also given, and, with the exception of a few set down as laborers, they were all skilled mechanics or farmers; the weavers, tailors, shoemakers, hatters, tanners, millwrights, butchers, gunsmiths and blacksmiths predominating. There is a good sprinkling of farmers, but not nearly so many as mechanics. There are a few barbers, some schoolmasters, and one set down as a gentleman, who figures in the roll as the fifer of Company Seven. The average of the ages appears to be about 33. Some of the occupations set down are now obsolete. We find clockmakers, breeches-makers, flax dressers, hammerman, sugar bakers, skin dressers, silk weavers, cordwinder, fullers, muffmaker, calico printer, blockmiller, etc. The comparatively small number of common laborers, and the number of farmers and skilled mechanics, speaks well for the composition of the Pennsylvania line. A list of deaths in the regiment in 1782 and 1783 shows they mostly occurred in South Carolina, where it was on duty. A good many are set down as deserters, and a record is made of two executed in South Carolina for desertion, but it is noticeable that nearly all the deserters are recorded as subsequently rejoining the colors. They were technical deserters.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. H. B., New Castle, Pa.—The nickel 2-cent piece of 1877 is worth about 15 cents. The 2-cent piece of 1873 is worth 25 cents.

Tennis, City—The Pittsburg tennis club was founded in 1888, and incorporated in 1893. About joining it you would have to write to S. W. B. Moorhead, secretary-treasurer.

Inquirer, City—Roger O'Mara's official designation is superintendent of police.

OFFERS TO RESAIL THE RACE.

Lord Dunraven Never Received Mr. Iselin's Second Letter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Lord Dunraven's representative, H. M. Kersey, called upon ex-Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the America's cup committee, to-day, and took with him the letter in which C. Oliver Iselin offered to resail the race in which the Valkyrie fouled the Defender. The letter is dated on board Defender, September 12, 1895, and says: "Dear Lord Dunraven—Although the regatta committee have given Defender yesterday's race, under the circumstances I should much prefer calling the race off, and resailing it to-morrow. I trust this will meet with your views. If so, kindly answer at once."

Mr. Kersey gave out the following statement: "Lord Dunraven would like it clearly understood that the offer contained in Mr. Iselin's letter of September 16, which appeared in this morning's papers, to resail either the last two races or the whole series, has never been made known to him either by Mr. Iselin or by the members of the cup or regatta committee."

On the steamship Majestic, which sailed for Liverpool this afternoon, were Commodore Glennie, the intimate friend of Lord Dunraven; Sailmaker Thomas Ratsby, and 25 members of the Valkyrie crew.

LIKING AND LOVING.

Poor sad Strephon's been jilted by Phyllis, the jade;
While Daphne for Mopsus her love has professed.
Hear the woodlands resound to the plaints of the blade;
While the fields of the maiden in joy are arrayed.
Till the night all forlorn meets the maiden so blest—
He: "I like liking better;" she; "I love loving best."

With bold Mopsus our song is no further concerned,
But sad Strepon his plight by his phrase has confessed;
(Though his life is a husk since by Phyll he was spurned);
While the right of dear Daphne her sweet lips have learned,
For note yo the speech of the sad and the blest—
When he "likes liking better," she "loves loving best!"

WALLACE RICE.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THAT PIECE OF ARMOR.

For Men It's the Most Interesting Thing on Exhibition.

"There," said a gentleman at the Exposition last night, as he pointed to the two Carnegie ship armor plates, which show marks of a successful big cannon test, "are the most interesting objects on exhibition. Harder pieces of steel for so large pieces are not made in the world; and the same may be said of the projectiles, or bullets. They are really wonderful to anyone who can appreciate all they mean."

So they are, wonderful, indeed. The larger plate is 10 inches thick, 8 feet long and 5 feet wide, a cake of solid steel simple enough in appearance, yet embodying in its making the highest skill and most advanced scientific principles of the age. To the back of the plate are fastened oak timbers, 14 inches thick, one tight up against the other, and back of these three plates of boiler steel half an inch in thickness, and of the same length and breadth as the armor plate. This "backing" is fastened to the armor plate with monster screws, whose burrs are over six inches in diameter, and is intended to give it stability and strength.

Two shots were fired at the plate on the Indian Head proving grounds, near Washington, by government officials, and pieces of both projectiles remain sticking in the plate. The cylindrical projectiles, made of hardened steel, weigh about 250 pounds each, being eight inches in circumference and two feet long. One of the projectiles, traveling at the rate of 2,080 feet a second, penetrated the plate 7¼ inches. The part of the projectile not entering the plate was shattered into fragments, which are exhibited in a glass case. The part of the projectile entering the plate seems to be partly welded to the plate, indicating the tremendous heat generated by the impact. Another thing showing the force with which the projectile struck the plate is a crack in the latter, from the point of impact flowing to the lower edge, about two feet in length.

The other projectile shot into the plate did not crack it, but the projectile was again buried in the plate, though only for a distance of 6½ inches, the velocity being not so great, only 1,950 feet a second.

Visitors examining the plate for the first time get an adequate idea of the resisting power of the armor plate put upon our new naval vessels, and what ponderous guns it takes to do them harm. The shots fired into the plate at the Exposition were fired at close range and when the plate was not in motion; the same shots fired at the sides of an armor-protected vessel in motion would not have so disastrous an effect. Furthermore the plate at the Exposition, though only 10 inches thick, met all the requirements of a plate 12½ inches in thickness. Another thing to be learned from the plate is the character of our American-made guns and what they can do. The result is that the Exposition visitor examining the plate comes to the conclusion that vessels supplied with such side armor and such guns can safely carry the stars and stripes into any quarter of the world, and command respect for them if not admiration.

Interesting facts made be deducted also from the statement on the plate that the velocity of one of the projectiles fired into the plate was 2,080 feet a second. What this means can only be understood by comparison. For instance, a velocity of 2,080 feet a second means a velocity of 23.63 miles a minute, which likewise is hard to grasp. The fastest time ever made by a regular passenger train in the world was made on the New York Central, where an express train ran a mile in 32 seconds, and this fastest of all trains had a velocity of only 165 feet a second, or nearly thirteen times slower than the projectile. Again, suppose it were possible to fasten a similar projectile to the front part of a locomotive, turning the machine into an old-time battering ram, a very long train run at a high speed would be required to drive that projectile into such a plate; in fact, it could not be done, for the projectile would be flattened because of lack of speed. Now, take another illustration. The projectile is not big, but for its weight a boy could carry it in his arms. However, it strikes the plate with a force equal to that with which a freight car would strike it at a speed of 30 miles an hour.

The other armor plate on exhibition is only four inches thick, though in the other dimensions it is larger. This plate stood the shock of four shots. The projectiles were but half so large in diameter, and very much shorter. But they were sent flying by 137 pounds of powder each, which gave them a velocity of an average of 1,600 feet a second. Each of the projectiles cut through the plate, the point protruding on the other side. All of the projectiles were pulled out of the plate, each leaving a smooth hole as though bored into it. Three of the projectiles do not show a scratch; the fourth was broken in two. The fact most worth noting is the hardness of the projectiles, showing with what skill steel can be tempered. When a bullet or projectile can be made of a size, excluding its weight, permitting of its being carried in an overcoat pocket that cuts through steel plate four inches thick and shows no signs of having run up against something, the science of preparing ammunition for war has reached perfection to a harrowing degree.

ONLY PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Mr. Curtis Says That Was What a Conference Was About.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A conference was held at the sub-treasury to-day between Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. E. Curtis, Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan, and Mr. Bacon, of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Curtis informed a representative of the Associated Press that his conference with the gentlemen mentioned in no way related to an issue of government bonds. His visit is entirely on private matters.

Handy & Harman will ship $100,000 tomorrow. This does not come out of the sub-treasury. Oelrichs & Co., have engaged $150,000 in gold for shipment to-morrow. Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bros. say they expect to ship, but have not yet decided upon the amount.

The First national bank of Brooklyn has deposited $250,000 in gold at the sub-treasury, in exchange for greenbacks. Gold to the amount of $50,000 has been deposited in the sub-treasury, for which $50,000 in currency has been transferred to Chicago.

Quo Warranto Refused.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 18.—Attorney-General McCormick to-day refused the writ of quo warranto asked by the Liberty traction street railway company, of Pittsburg, to declare the charter granted the Ft. Pitt passenger railway company void, on the ground that the former company can have a remedy in the Allegheny county courts.

Without Conductors.

The four conductors on the Neville island and Coraopolis line of the West End system, have been dispensed with, and the cars are being conducted by the motormen. It is said that this departure is taken by the company as a means of reducing expenses.

—William M. Evarts, in his retirement at Windsor, Vt., is said to take a keen and lively interest in public affairs. He reads and writes with duffleulty, but enjoys good health and spirits.

LIQUOR DEALERS BARRED.

Odd Fellows Pass the Amendment to the Constitution.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—At this morning's session of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows, resolutions were introduced to revise the ritual of the Patriarchs Militant, and to amend the insurance law of the order; referred to the proper committee.

Surprise was occasioned by receiving the resignation of Sovereign Grand Treasurer Isaac A. Shepard, of Philadelphia, due, he wrote to failing health. It was accepted by a standing vote. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia, was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the afternoon session the constitutional amendment providing that no saloonkeepers, bartenders or professional gamblers shall be eligible to membership in the order, came up. This raised a spirited debate, which lasted for more than three hours. The vote was finally taken amid the utmost confusion, and the amendment passed by a vote of 167 to 32, the requisite number being 135. This amendment has been introduced at the annual sessions for four or five years past.

When this had been done, the hour was so late that another important amendment was laid over until to-morrow. This is an amendment to section 2 of article 16, so that it shall read thus: "No person shall be entitled to admission to this order except free white males, of good moral character, who have arrived at the age of 21 years; provided, however, that subordinate grand jurisdictions may provide by constitutional enactment for the admission of Indians of not more than one-eighth part Indian blood; and provided, further, that in Australia, New Zealand and other countries not on the continent of North America, in which the order has been or may hereafter be established, and no grand lodge or grand lodges formed, the qualification as to age shall be left to local legislation."

Before adjournment, the sovereign grand lodge voted to give the grand decoration of chivalry to about 20 persons from Pennsylvania and to J. Jorgensen, past grand commander of the state of Wisconsin.

SET HIM TO GUESSING.

The Girl's Answer Might Have Been the Retort Discourteous.

She was probably what is technically known as a "summer girl," the Chicago "Tribune" says. She looked like one in her yellow dimity gown. At any rate, it was summer, and she was a girl. She sat on the bluff overlooking the lake. She had with her a young St. Bernard, whose tawny coloring harmonized beautifully, as she perfectly well knew, with the pale yellow of her frock.

Down on the beach was a young man with a couple of collie pups. He began to whistle to the summer girl's dog, and the dog started up. The girl laid her hand on his collar. The young man whistled and kept on whistling to it. The dog struggled. The girl let him go. It would have been undignified to try to hold that squirming puppy any longer. None the less the girl was irritated. The dog was decidedly becoming to her, and she wanted him.

Presently the young man climbed on the bluff, the three puppies frisking up ahead of him. He stopped to speak to the girl, and wondered at her coolness. She managed to get her hand once more on the collar of her own beastie. The young man and his dogs departed. The girl's dog insisted on going with them. The young man, noticing it, called back: "What's the matter? Won't your dog stay with you?"

In the sweetest tones the answer came: "It doesn't matter. I know he's perfectly safe with you and the other puppies."

And the young man is still in doubt as to whether he should be pleased or otherwise.

SOME QUEER POISONS.

What a Chemist Discovered on Inquiring in India.

The Bombay government's analyst has been investigating the various poisons that are used in India, says "St. Paul's," and in the course of his report he disposes of the old notion that pounded glass is the most deadly kind of substance you can mix with the food of anyone against whom you entertain a particular grudge. "Pounded glass," he says, "is a most useful poison." He does not, of course, mean by this that it assists digestion or can safely be recommended as a pick-me-up after a hard day's work, but that it is useful in the sense of not doing very much harm to the person whose life is aimed at, and leading very easily to the detection of the would-be murderer. If it is pounded until it becomes very fine it causes merely slight discomfort, and can be detected in the first mouthful of the food with which it is mixed. The same may be said, it appears, of diamond dust, tiger's whiskers, chopped hair and such like. After all, two penn'orth of black-beetle-killer is as good—or as bad—as anything, and you can get this at the nearest grocer's. Where, I wonder, would you have to go in search of tiger's whiskers or diamond dust?

PERSONALS.

—Prof. Stickel, of Jena, the orientalist, is still lecturing at 91.

—Ambassador Eustis is one of the latest men in Paris to learn bicycling.

—A daughter of the poet Longfellow lives in Washington. Her name is Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue.

—Prof. Ramsay, of London, has a dozen women in his chemistry class, and speaks highly of their ability.

—Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, was at Williams college with President Garfield, graduating one year before him.

—Daniel Scheeue, who, it is said, once saved the life of the old Emperor of Germany, has applied to the poor authorities of Denver for assistance.

—A son of Rubinstein will make his first appearance as tenor in opera next winter in Italy. It is said that Mascagni is writing a new opera especially for him.

—Mother Mary Guiseppa, who is said to be the oldest sister of charity in the United States, celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of her initiation into the order at Philadelphia recently.

—The distinction of being the oldest policeman in Philadelphia is claimed by William Mitchell, who was sworn in in 1858. He is still able to patrol his beat and handle the toughest kind of customers.

—"The Master and Knot" and "Another Story," recently published and signed by "Conover Duff," were written by three young Cleveland people, Laura Gaylord, Florence Little and Edward Cady, in colaboration.

—Dr. Smith, the author of "America," says he would far rather see the thousands proposed for a memorial to him used to make permanent as a Lincoln memorial, the house where the martyred president died in Washington.

—Sir Edward Clarke, the noted English barrister, is so democratic in appearance, it is said, that when he addressed a workingman's club recently, where he was unknown, people remarked on the great intelligence the speaker showed for a laboring man.

—Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., and Richard T. Lowndes, the twin sons of Lloyn Lowndes, Republican nominee for governor of Maryland, are 22 years old. Each is 6 feet 1 inch in weight, and weighs 170 pounds. They are fine-looking fellows, are almost the exact counterpart of each other, and are members of the senior class at Yale.

LITTLE DROPS OF WATER.

Mrs. Carney Tells How She Came to Write the Famous Poem.

The familiar little poem entitled "Little Drops of Water, Little Grains of Sand," was written by Mrs. Julia Fletcher Carney, now residing in Holyoke, Mass. Though 72 years old Mrs. Carney, the Boston "Journal" says, is sprightly and full of vigor, and is the life and sunshine of the happy little household over which she presides.

She was born in Lancaster April 6, 1823, and inherited patriotism of Major Timothy Fletcher, of Lancaster, and Major Warren, of Jay, Me. Mrs. Carney says that she has no recollections of a time when she did not express her thoughts in verse. Her older brothers and sisters were wont to write down her infantile rhymes and jingles many years before she learned to do it herself. Her earliest sorrow was caused by the opinion of a maiden aunt, freely expressed to her mother, that "if she let that child go on writing verses she would never amount to anything." Naturally this advice led to a maternal injunction, worded as such injunctions often are: "Never let me see any more of your poetry." As it seemed impossible to obey the spirit of the command the child obeyed the letter, and the next housecleaning time revealed rolls of rhyme hidden in every nook and corner of the attic. Some of these were so touching and pathetic as to melt the heart of the loving, though anxious mother, and the law was repealed.

When she was 14 years old her writings began to be recognized outside of the home, and it was not an infrequent occurrence to have her poems printed in the newspapers. The journalists of Boston were especially pleased with the work, and they did everything in their power to encourage her. When 17 she went to Philadelphia, where her married sister resided. Two years later she returned to her home in Boston, where she served a summer's apprenticeship in the district school, attending commendation from the committee by keeping a formerly unruly school in good order without corporal punishment. In 1844 she was elected teacher in one of the primary schools in Boston, and it was while serving in this capacity that she wrote the poem which has made her famous.

The story of how she was led to write the verses is interesting, and is best told in her own words:

"The end of the school year of 1845 was near at hand, and many of the teachers became interested in a system of shorthand. It was the first attempt at shorthand writing that had been made in this country, and its introduction created some speculation as to its practicability, especially among the school teachers. The system was then taught by Andrews & Boyle, of No. 21 School street.

"One day I attended a session of the class after studying some of the characters beforehand. After the fundamental principles had been explained we were asked to compose something in the stenographic characters, spelling each word according to sound. It was suggested that the smaller the words the better the results both in regard to to speed and accuracy. With this suggestion in mind I sat down to one of the school desks and penned in stenographic characters the following:

"'Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land.'

"That afternoon when I went home I found a young man waiting for some scraps, as the editor called them, for a Sunday school publication, now called the 'Myrtle.' I had nothing on hand, but remembering the verse which I had written in shorthand, I rewrote it, and added these others:

"'So the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

"'So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the path of virtue,
Far in sin to stray.

"'Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Help make earth happy,
Like the heaven above.'

"The paper published the poem, and soon after it was copied by all the leading papers of the country. Later the words were set to music, with the result that it has become one of the most familiar songs in our Sunday schools, primary schools and kindergartens."

Mrs. Carney calls it her child poem, and such it is, though it has doubtless reached the hearts of many of the older folks.

"Little Drops of Water" is by no means the only one of Mrs. Carney's compositions that has acquired note. She is the author of the beautiful song and chorus, "Fill Your Home With Sunshine," also, the song, "Dear Gently With the Erring," and numerous poems, including a memorial to John G. Whittier on his 80th birthday.

SILVER MEN UNITED.

The Bimetallic Leagues Consolidated Into One Body.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The free silver forces of the United States will be consolidated, and headquarters will be established in Chicago. General A. J. Warner, president of the National bimetallic league, will be the president of the consolidated body, and Secretary Edward B. Light, of the American Bimetallic union, will occupy a similar position in the new body. This much was agreed upon at the conclusion of the conference of the silver leaders at the Auditorium hotel last night. The details were completed to-day. A committee of nine was appointed to keep the headquarters open. The committee issued a notice that it was desirable to hold an early conference of all bimetallists to formulate a plan for a national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice-president of the United States upon a platform of independent bimetallism for the United States.

A POSTOFFICE LOOTED.

Safe Dynamited and $5,500 Worth of Plunder Secured.

The postoffice at Springdale, on the West Penn road, was visited by burglars yesterday morning, the safe blown open with dynamite and $189 in cash, $124 in stamps and a package of valuable papers stolen. The latter consisted of mortgages and oil certificates to the value of $5,435.

Assistant postmaster A. H. Meharffey resides in the rear of the postoffice, and was awakened by a slight noise about 3 a. m. He concluded it was nothing alarming, and went to sleep again. Later he was again awakened by a terrific explosion, but thought it was at New Kensington, and did not get up. In the morning he discovered what had caused it, and notified Postmaster Hutchinson, who has the government detective working on the case.

The Driver Not to Blame.

Deputy Coroner Donley held an inquest yesterday evening on the body of William D. Dixon, of Stowe township, who was run over by a wagon on Tuesday evening. He was plucking flowers and fell in front of a wagon being driven by John Rider. The coroner's jury exonerated the driver from all blame.

Young but Desperate.

Ida Dadt, a wayward 16-year-old Allegheny girl, attempted suicide by hanging herself, at the Central police station, last night. She was discovered before dead. Physicians were called, and in the course of half an hour she recovered consciousness. She said she was afraid of going to the Reform school.

Banquet of Heptasophs.

Pittsburg conclave No. 89, I. O. H., held a banquet and reception last night at the Monongahela house. Two hundred and sixty members and their ladies participated. The banquet was followed by dancing.

THE COLORED CONFERENCE.

One Important Assembly Attended by Distinguished Churchmen.

The fortieth annual session of the Allegheny conference of the A. M. E. Zion connection, which comprises nearly all of the territory of western Pennsylvania, began in John Wesley church, on Arthur street, of which Rev. F. A. Clinton is pastor, yesterday, and will continue until next Monday evening.

The session began yesterday about noon. There are about 50 ministerial and 8 lay delegates present, and they are presided over by Bishop C. R. Harris, of Salisbury, N. C., who is assisted by Bishop J. W. Hood, of Fayetteville, N. C.

The formal work of the session was begun by Bishop Harris reading a passage of the scriptures, and the first business of importance trans

GRANT'S PLANS TO END THE WAR.

COLONEL FRED D. GRANT TOLD THEM IN DETAIL TO OLD SOLDIERS LAST NIGHT.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Final Arrangements Were Like Those of the Allies.

HE FOUGHT IT OUT ON THOSE LINES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The twenty-seventh annual session of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee began here at 10 a. m. with an unusually large attendance. More than 100 officers of high rank were registered. The morning session was devoted to reports and routine business. In the afternoon the visitors and their ladies attended a reception at Mt. Thomas, in Kentucky, tendered by Commandant Cochran. General D. B. Henderson reported $94,000 secured for the Sherman monument at Washington, and $2,000 promised by the G. A. R.

The night meeting was held in Odd Fellows' temple. Governor McKinley delivered a welcome for the state of Ohio. Ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell, mayor of Cincinnati, spoke the welcome for the Queen City. The president, General Greenville M. Dodge, responded for the society, after which Colonel Frederick D. Grant made the oration of the evening.

Colonel Grant outlined General Grant's plan of campaign for closing the war, and described the order in which General Grant would have narrated the story in the second volume of his memoirs had his life been spared. After being appointed lieutenant-general, and assuming command, General Grant had an interview with President Lincoln, who wanted someone to take the responsibility of action and call upon him for supplies, the president pledging the full powers of the government in rendering all assistance possible.

General Grant then planned movements for all of the armies to commence at once. He regarded the Army of the James as the left wing, the Army of the Potomac as the center and the troops operating under Sherman, of which the Army of the Tennessee was the most important part, as the right wing. All other troops being co-operative columns, by continuously hammering against the Confederate armies he proposed to destroy both them and their sources of supply.

Colonel Grant compared the movement of the Army of the Potomac to that of Napoleon in the Russian campaign, while the plan in reference to the whole army resembled that adopted by the allies in their campaign against France in 1813-'14. He outlined how the Confederates had concentrated their troops east of the Mississippi into the armies of Lee and Johnson, how General Grant placed himself with the view of attacking Democrats in the country to cut everybody on the ticket except the candidate from their own and neighboring counties. This would elect the entire Republican ticket, a large portion of which is regarded by the people of the state as too weak to stand the crucial test.

"Judge Magee is away from home, and knows nothing about the condition of affairs except what he gets through the newspapers, but he is a manly, honorable gentleman, and will neither take nor ask advantage of any man, and he and his friends will support the ticket as nominated."

LIGHTNING IN A CHURCH.

Five Persons Badly Hurt While at Service at Rockford.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 17.—Lightning struck the Hoisington church, a few miles east of this city, while special services were being conducted this evening, and but for a premonition of danger on the part of the pastor doubtless would have killed many of the congregation. As it was, the bolt left the following injured:

Mrs. John Johnson, badly burned; will recover.

Mrs. Henry Stanley, severely burned; recovery doubtful.

Two children, badly shocked.

Mrs. Darwin Whitney, badly burned.

The pastor from his pulpit saw a heavy storm coming, and he cut his sermon short, bidding his hearers depart for their homes as quickly as possible. At the first bolt of lightning struck the steeple and descended through shingles, timbers and flooring to the ground. Men, women and children were thrown from their feet, some unconscious and the rest momentarily stupned by the schock.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

MAGNANIMOUS MR. ISELIN.

Correspondence Showing His Attitude in the Cup Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the America's cup committee, gave the following correspondence to the press today, and in handing it over, he said: "The letter first submitted from Mr. Iselin explains itself. I don't know where to apply to Lord Dunraven to get a copy of Mr. Iselin's letter, offering to resail the protested race of September 10, but the following correspondence shows the facts, as Mr. Iselin's letter of September 10 also does. The fact of his desire to resail the last two races, or failing in this to sail the whole match over, was most magnaminous and liberal on Mr. Iselin's part, a fact which, surely no one can deny."

Following is a copy of the letter sent yesterday by Mr. Iselin to Mr. Smith:

"I enclose copies of Dunraven's two letters to me. Unfortunately I did not keep a copy of the short note I sent him about resailing Tuesday's race, but as he has my permission to publish it, you can, of course, obtain a copy from him. I consider it most fortunate that we could not have devised some way whereby the last two races could have been resailed. I still hold that if Dunraven and myself had consented to have the races resail the committee could have so ordered, and without in any way affecting their position. Now, of course, it is too late to do anything, and all that I ask is, that my offers be fully set forth in the report of your committee, namely, my hailing at the time of start and finish of the last race; my asking for a meeting of the cup committee the next day; my offer to resail both races and my willingness to begin the whole match over under any conditions and at any place and time agreeable to Dunraven."

Copy of Lord Dunraven's letter to Iselin, September 11:

"I have received your note in which you express a wish that yesterday's race should be resailed. This is a proposition to which, of course, I cannot agree. You would not have protested had you not believed that Valkyrie had caused a foul by committing a breach of the rules. If she did, she must take the consequences. The regular committee have decided, for reasons according to their best judgment, but which I confess are beyond my comprehension, that I did break the rules. I made no protest, because I thought the foul was probably accidental, but I considered that Defender caused it. You consider that Valkyrie was to blame. The committee decides that you are right and I am wrong, and there the matter ends."

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 17.—A private telegram was received here to-day from H. M. Kersey, Lord Dunraven's representative, stating that his lordship intended to leave for England on Thursday on the yacht Valhalla, owned by his friend, Mr. Laycock.

DEMAND CITIZENS' RIGHTS.

German Catholic Societies Adopt Resolutions at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—At the third day's session of the German Catholic societies' convention a resolution protesting against the festival which Italians, both in Italy and America, are planning to hold on Friday next to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the seizure of the pope's temporal possessions was amended to ask Mgr. Satolli to lay the matter before the pope. It was resolved that in spite of the demonstrations against Catholics in this country they have a right to freedom of thought in religious matters. It was resolved that it is the duty of Catholics to send their children to Catholic schools. It was resolved that it is the duty of American Christians to treat Catholic workmen as human beings rather than as machines.

A resolution was adopted unanimously that $250 be sent to Mgr. Satolli, to be transmitted to Pope Leo XIII., together with a request that the latter confer his blessing on the organization and its members.

Late this afternoon half of the set of officers were re-elected. They are: President, C. A. Miller, Cleveland; vice-president, Otto Weber, Racine, Wis.; secretary, J. V. Schiffer, Covington, Ky.; assistant secretary, Joseph Miller, Allentown, Pa. The treasurer and financial secretary will be chosen to-morrow. The following were elected directors for one year: H. J. Spaunkorst, St. Louis; George J. Scheerer, Peoria, Ill.; C. H. Strehling, Milwaukee.

PLATE GLASS WORKS BURN.

Big Plant at Alexandria, Ind., Is Badly Damaged.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Sept. 17.—The American plate glass works of this city caught fire at 9 o'clock to-night and at 10 o'clock the main building, 600 feet long, is enveloped in flames. The fire originated from the igniting of escaping gas from a defective pipe in the casting room.

The plant was built in 1892, and has been idle nearly all of the time since, as the result of the depression and the complications in which the DePauws, of New Albany, the former owners, became involved. It was reorganized 30 days ago with a capital stock of $1,000,0000, with Major C. T. Doxey, of Anderson, as president. The plant is the largest of the kind in the world. Last week the works was started with about 150 men, and it was the intention of putting on a full force next Monday. This meant employment to about 500 workmen.

Major Doxey arrived from Anderson on a special train with a lot of fire hose, and at midnight the fire was under control. The furnaces and buildings containing the grinding machines are not injured. Doxey ordered all debris to be cleared away immediately and rebuilding to commence at once. The loss cannot be stated to-night.

McCarthy Not a Nominee.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.—There is no truth in the report that Judge McCarthy intends to run for superior court judge on nomination papers. The story is the creation of some of the Hastings Republicans. Intimate friends here of the judge declare that he has never thought of becoming a candidate since the Democratic convention, and would not consent to pose as a nominee except as the regular selection of the state convention.

Snails Seven Inches Long.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 16.—The section of country around Piqua, O., is overrun with huge snails seven inches long, which get into the houses, and wells and cisterns, rendering the water unfit for use. Health Officer Hummeker, of Piqua, was here today in conference with the state board of health, but they could give him no advice.

German Army Best in the World.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The "Tageblatt" publishes an interview with Lord Lonsdale, who has been unofficially the guest of the emperor during the Stettin manœuvers, in which he praised the German cavalry, but declared that the performances of the infantry were marvelous and beyond praise. Altogether, Lord Lonsdale added, the German army justified the verdict that it is the best in the world. Emperor William's perception, energy, foresight and comprehensiveness proved him to be a man of genius.

A New Candidate for Congress.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 17.—It is stated that Colonel Al Clark, of New Wilmington, will be a candidate next spring for the Republican nomination in this county for congress, opposing Hon. Thomas W. Phillips, the present congressman, whose home is in this city. Like Mr. Phillips, Colonel Clark has immense oil interests in Butler county and is considered a wealthy man. He was national commander of the Union Veteran Legion.

EVACUATED BY THE SPANISH.

FORTIFIED TOWN ON THE NORTH SHORE OF CUBA LEFT TO THE REBELS.

GIBARA IS IN GREAT PERIL.

Crown Troops Mere Boys; the People Favor Insurrectionists.

LIVES LOST IN SMALL LOTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The British steamer Taff, from Cuba, September 10, brings news of a serious state of affairs at Banes, the most important fruit port on the northern coast. The Taff reports that Banes has been evacuated by the Spaniards after a feeble resistance, that the entire northern section of the island is now in the hands of the insurgents, and Gibara itself, which is one of the strongest and best fortified cities on the coast, is in a perilous position, although the Spaniards have between 7,000 and 8,000 soldiers at this point and two men-of-war in the harbor.

When it became known that the rebels threatened Banes, M. Dumers, who practically owns the town, and who is one of the wealthiest planters on the island, sent to the Spanish officials at Gibara, about 40 miles distant, an urgent request for troops, and the Taff was placed at the disposal of the government for the transportation of the troops. About 100 soldiers were hastily put on board the Taff and shipped to Banes, but after they had arrived there they found that the rebels had already sacked the town and were camped on the outskirts to the number of about 5,000. There were only about 75 Spanish soldiers in the fort at Banes, but they made a show of resistance until, overwhelmed by numbers, they were forced to fall back.

When the Taff arrived with the reinforcements, a council of war was held, and it was decided to at once give up the port to the rebels, and the entire force was taken back to Gibara.

The officers of the Taff say the Spanish soldiers, whom they took to Banes, were all mere boys, and yet they claimed to have been in 18 engagements in the vicinity of Gibara. The rebels were poorly equipped. Some of them wore caps, others old straw hats, and still others had nothing to wear on their heads.

As soon as the rebels found themselves in possession of Banes they cut all the telegraph and telephone wires, and began harrassing Gibara, and the commander of the fort was expecting an open attack at any moment.

The officers of the Taff say the whole country is up in arms, and that everybody favors the rebels. Only boys were left in the port at Banes to load and unload the vessels. The rest of the male population had joined the rebel ranks. It is also stated that many of the rich planters are in sympathy with the rebels. The rebels seem to have plenty of cash, and the officers of the Taff say every vessel that sails to Cuba is asked by representatives of the insurgents to buy rifles and cartridges in the United States and smuggle them to Cuba. They will pay in advance for these, and it is well known that nearly every vessel that sails to Cuba smuggles arms to the insurgents.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The insurgents derailed a coach of a train at Baga, near Nuovitas, and killed five soldiers and captured seven prisoners, who were afterward set at liberty. Seven kidnaped men who were imprisoned at Sancti Espiritu have escaped from the jail there.

It is rumored that the insurgents have been fired upon by the negro band called "Plateados," near Remedios.

It was rumored that Jose Maceo had died of sickness near San Ramon de las Yaguas, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, but this is found to be untrue.

Andres Perez, boatman, and Jose Lopez Fernandez, fireman of the steamer Mascotte, were arrested on last Wednesday, and were court-martialed to-day, charged with smuggling ammunition for the insurgents. The Mascotte runs between the ports of Havana, Key West and Tampa.

It is reported officially that three bands of insurgents last night attacked Vueltas, in the district of Remedios. Forts fired upon the insurgents to repel them, and they retired, leaving three killed and carrying their wounded, after having burned a leaf tobacco warehouse. Official dispatches report the defeat of 800 insurgents under command of a Cuban named Gil, at Piedra, near Guantanamo. The camp of the insurgents was captured after a sharp fight, in which eight Cubans were killed and three Spaniards wounded. Among the captured material were a quantity of dynamite shells and a number of rifles.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Key West says: The revenue cutter Winona brought in to-day the schooner Lark, picked up off Pine Key, with 35 Cubans on board. When picked up by the cutter only two men were on deck, but a search revealed others concealed below. The vessel was seized and brought in because Captain Juan Reyes could not give a satisfactory explanation as to what he was doing with so many men on board and without any papers, and because it was thought she was a filibuster. The men were examined by the United States commissioner and released on bond until the hearing of the case next Thursday. While it is believed the men are filibusters, it will be difficult to prove this, as they have no arms or ammunition on board.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—A Cuban giving the name of Senor Enrique Morena is in this city for the purpose, it is said, of enlisting men for service in the Cuban rebellion. He approached Buck Taylor, the western scout and ranger, who is in the city, and made a cash offer to him if he would equip a band of rangers to go to Cuba and fight against Spain's army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Save vague newspaper reports nothing is known at the state department of the intention of any of the governments of other American republics to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists, and it is quite certain that no formal application for such recognition at the hands of the United States has been made up to this time.

Armstrong County Fair Next Week.

DAYTON, Pa., Sept. 17.—The fair of the Armstrong county association will be held at this place on September 24, 25, 26 and 27. The fairs of this association are among the most successful of the smaller fairs held in the interior of the state.

Badly Gored by a Steer.

FREEDOM, Pa., Sept. 17.—Yesterday Elias Mengel, of this place, went out to New Sewickley township to purchase cattle and was set upon by a vicious steer, knocked down and badly gored before the bystanders rescued him.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

SUPERANNUATED PASTORS.

The M. E. Conference Tables the Two Reports for Their Support.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 16.—The business of the Methodist Episcopal conference, which brought out the most debate, were the two reports on the superannuated fund. The majority report recommended that disbursements of the fund shall be confined to those whose income is not sufficient for support, and that the claim shall not continue longer than the number of years of effective service, and in a widow's claim, the aid not to be extended longer than for the number of years she was the wife of an effective minister. The minority report recommends that the claim shall be graduated to the degree of necessity in each case, and the claim shall continue as long as the necessity continues. Both reports were laid on the table.

The next conference will be held in New Castle, in the First Methodist Episcopal church.

The transfers were: G. H. Humason to the northern Minnesota conference; J. H. Lavery, to the Pittsburg conference, and the transfer into the Erie conference of Thomas Thoburn and John Leusher.

The presiding elders appointed were as follows: F. H. Beck, of Clarion; R. N. Stubbs, of Erie; C. O. Mead, of Franklin; W. P. Graham, of Jamestown; S. H. Prather, of Meadville; J. C. Schofield, of New Castle.

The important assignments were: Punxsutawney, E. P. Edmonds; Ridgway, A. C. Bowers; Dunkirk, P. A. Reno; First church, Erie, S. D. Hutsipiller; Simpson, Erie, J. F. Neff; Fredonia, N. Y., T. C. Beach; Girard, R. F. Wade; North East, J. B. Espy; Waterford, S. M. Clark; Westfield, P. P. Finney; Franklin, J. H. Miller; Oil City, J. C. McDonald at Grace and A. C. Ellis at Trinity; Titusville, C. W. Miner; Corry, R. C. Smith; Jamestown, N. Y., E. B. Patterson First and W. K. Crosby Second; Kane, H. G. Hall; Sheffield, T. J. Hamilton; Warren, J. A. Kummer First and T. R. Thoburn Grace; Cumbridge, S. R. Rankin; Conneautsville, T. W. Douglas; Cooperstown, O. B. Patterson; Ebinsboro, J. M. Crouch; Jamestown, P. J. Slatterly; Meadville, A. M. Courtney First, William Brandfield State street; Springboro, W. W. Cushman; Union City, W. H. Bunce; Grove City, J. A. Parsons; Mercer, S. M. Gordon; New Castle, H. G. Dodds at Epworth, L. W. Elkins at Croton and John Lusher at the First church; Sharon, A. B. Phillips; Stoneboro, G. S. W. Phillips; Wampum, G. B. Carr.

ROBBERS CONVICTED.

Two Gangs of Outlaws Receive Justice at Erie, Pa., Yesterday.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 17.—The famous Houlihan robbery case came to an end to-day, with the conviction of John and James Maloney, and Emmett Bittles, of robbery and aggravated assault on Mrs. Nancy Houlihan, a woman about 80 years of age. Mrs. Houlihan was beaten, burned in the face with a lighted lamp and robbed. One of the gang, Edward Young, confessed to the crime, implicating the Maloneys and Bittles, and then on his sworn trial recalled his confession and he was convicted. He then broke down, and reaffirmed his confession. The Maloney's set up an alibi, which the commonwealth broke down, and to-night one of the alibi witnesses, Robert Chambers, was arrested, and when charged with perjury, broke down. Other prosecutions will follow.

Eugene Jordan, one of the five highwaymen, who in daylight bound, gagged, robbed, stripped, and beat into insensibility, and then left Dion Bliss, of Youngstown, O., in a closed freight car in Corry last week, was convicted to-night. His four pals pleaded guilty. After leaving Bliss for dead they got drunk on his money, and when arrested aot Oakland, Pa., had his property and clothes parcelled out among themselves. Two of the gang, under the names of James Spratt and Thomas Quinn, were impnicated in killing a negro tramp in Warren this spring. Bliss escaped from prison by sawing his bonds loose against an iron bolt.

VICTIMS OF THE BICYCLE.

Rev. Leeming Sues Youngstown for $10,000 in Behalf of Ella Dillon.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 17.—The all-absorbing topic here is the attempt being made by Rev. Father Leeming to have Chief of Police McDowell removed for alleged neglect of duty in not enforcing the ordinance of bicycle riding on the sidewalks. To-day Father Leeming sprung another sensation by suing the city for $10,000 damages in behalf of little Ella Dillon, who was run down and nearly killed by a bicycle last week. The priest also threatened to prosecute the young man for manslaughter who rode the bicycle in the event of the child's death, but she is now out of danger.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 17.—John Tracy, son of D. D. Tracy, the millionaire, who had his skull crushed in a bicycle accident on Friday night, died this morning. Tracy was 28 years old, an only son, and was particularly gifted as a business man. He was a nephew of the late William L. Scott of Erie, and John F. Tracy, of Chicago.

ALLIANCE, O., Sept. 17. — Eugene Kuntze, aged 19 years, member of a prominent family in Limaville, while riding acro ss the Freedom street railroad crossing here this evening on his bicycle, was struck by a yard shifting engine, and had both legs and one arf cut off. He cannot live.

THREW BABY INTO A WELL.

Trial of Mrs. Corr, an Alleged Insane Woman, at Indiana.

INDIANA, Pa., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Corr, of Marion Center, who drowned her 2-year-old child last winter by throwing it into a well, is on trial here. The woman admitted the crime when arrested. On the night the crime was committed Mrs. Corr waited until after midnight for her husband to come home. Her child was cross and peevish. After rocking it to sleep the mother suddenly picked it from the crib and threw it into a well while it slept. As it struck the water she closed the lid and started to a neighbor's house, where she was arrested the following morning. The defense will endeavor to prove by 40 witnesses that she is insane. Since she has been in jail Mrs. Corr has never spoken of her crime, and is utterly unconcerned as to her fate.

BLACKER FOR DURANT.

Evidence That He Untruthfully Described His Movements April 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—As the trial of Theodore Durant progresses strong evidence is being piled up against the defendant. The evidence introduced relative to Durant's whereabouts on the afternoon of April 3 is directly contradictory to his statement made on the night of his arrest, that he had not seen the murdered girl after he left her on the way to school the morning of the 3d. Martin Quinlan, an attorney, testified that he saw Durant and a young woman walking on Bartlett street toward Emanuel church about 4:10 p. m. April 3. David Clark, who accompanied Quinlan, then corroborated all Quinlan had said regarding his movements.

TILT BETWEEN TILLMANS.

But the Senator Got the Best of His Brother.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 16.—The proceedings of the constitutional convention to-day were characterized by a most exciting tilt between Senator Tillman and his brother, George D. Tillman, on the question of naming a new county. George D. Tillman had got the county named Butler. Senator Tillman to-day moved to change the name to Saladu. In a passionate speech he charged Senator Butler with being a traitor to the party. George D. Tillman, in reply, taxed his brother with fighting a man whom he had defeated. Senator Tillman carried his point, and the new county was named Saluda instead of Butler, by a vote of 80 to 24.

PLENTY OF GOLD FOR THE NATION.

THERE IS NO REASON FOR ANOTHER BOND ISSUE AT PRESENT.

WESTERN BANKS HELP OUT.

Even if the Syndicate Fails There Is No Cause for Alarm.

PITTSBURG OFFERS TO TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Reports to the treasury department show that $250,000 in gold was withdrawn to-day from the sub-treasury at New York for export, and that $250,000 in gold was deposited by a Rochester (N. Y.) bank, which offsets the withdrawals, leaving the true amount of the reserve at the close of business, $95,382,528.

Under normal conditions the treasury gains some gold nearly every day, as banks in all of the sub-treasury cities prefer to exchange for notes any small amounts of gold they may take in over their counters, especially if their coin reserve is in no need of replenishing. During the last few weeks the aggregate of these deposits has been considerable; the offers of large amounts, however, have not been plentiful, except when accompanied by conditions the department could not accept. Several offers of small amounts have been made lately with the stipulation that the department pay expressage both ways, but as there is no appropriation for this purpose these offers have been declined. It is said at the department that the most generous offers of gold nearly always come from the banks in Chicago and St. Louis, and when gold is the scarcest these banks always come forward and express a willingness to help out.

At New York to-day $436,000 in large United States notes was deposited in exchange for small notes to be shipped to a number of points east, south and west. These exchanges are received with satisfaction at the department, as they reduce the supply of each, which in time, it is argued, is sure to result in a stiffening of the rates of interest and incidentally in a cessation of the withdrawals of gold for foreign investment.

The talk of an early bond issue has practically died out here, the opinion among officials being that while President Cleveland will protect the national credit, when in danger, by any means within his power, the present situation is not such as to call for any action on his part. Those persons best qualified to speak on the subject say that another bond issue is certainly not within the probabilities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The associated banks of Rochester, N. Y., paid express charges on the gold paid into the sub-treasury to-day and also on the currency for which it was exchanged. The Pittsburg banks are considering whether they will deposit $750,000 in gold on the same terms.

The sub-treasury officials have received voluntary offers from two New York city banks to deposit, one $250,000, and the other $10,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks. The offers have been accepted, but no names will be given until the gold has been actually deposited.

Hoskier, Wood & Co., will ship $250,000 gold to-morrow, and Handy & Harman, $150,000 gold.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Gold to the amount of $130,000 was to-day paid into the United States sub-treasury here in exchange for currency. A much larger amount of gold, it is expected will be deposited in the sub-treasury in the next few days.

VICTORY FOR THE A. P. A.

Nebraska Supreme Court Decides the Omaha Commission Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 17.—The supreme court this morning filed its decision in the Omaha fire and police commission case with the clerk of the court. The decision in substance finds for the new board of fire and police commissioners, and declares the act constitutional. Upon the point raised by attorneys for the old board, that Governor Holcomb did not attend the meeting of Churchill and Russell at the time the new board was named, the court holds that the interests of a state or municipality are not to be jeopardized by the action of one party.

In conclusion, the court finds that Broatch, Vandervoort and Foster are the lawfully constituted board of fire and police commissioners of Omaha.

OMAHA, Sept. 17.—The A. P. A. police commission has discharged Chief of Police White, and replaced him with ex-Sergeant Sigwart as acting chief, who was discharged several months ago for alleged corrupt practices. Other men who were discharged for alleged incompetency have been placed on the force, notably ex-Chief Detective Haze, who is made sergeant.

ANARCHY IN AFRICA.

Reports of Belgian Victories Turn Out to Have Been Massacres.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Private letters, which have been received here from the Congo Free State say that affairs there are in a condition varying upon anarchy. Encounters between Belgian forces and natives, which have been represented in official dispatches as resulting in Belgian victories, are said to have been in fact serious reverses.

It is reported that two Englishmen traveling in the Congo Free State have been murdered and eaten by natives.

A Belgian expedition, under Lieutenant Franquin, was attacked by natives on February 11. The soldiers hastily formed themselves into a hollow square, upon which the natives rushed with such overwhelming force that the Belgians were put to route within 10 minutes. Shortly afterward it became known, according to the correspondence alluded to, that a native chief, named Ndoruma, had massacred Captain Hansens, and the whole of his escort, numbering 60 people.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

What the London Times Says of Cleveland and Harrison.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The "Times" this morning, in the course of an editorial a column in length, says, speaking of presidential possibilities:

"After the Wilson tariff bill compromise Mr. Cleveland was the most discredited man in American public life, and the sweeping Republican victory in November appeared to seal his fate as a Democratic leader. Curiously enough, the second conference in his party saved his reputation. He has been sound on the silver question all the time, and the result of the courage and tenacity he has displayed, has been to materially improve the prospects of his party in the coming presidential campaign."

As regards ex-President Harrison, "the most prominent Republican possibility," the "Times" says: "His acts and speeches are those of an honest and earnest statesman."

Suffered With Indigestion.

"I was suffering from indigestion in its worst form. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am now as healthy as I ever was."—Mrs. Meier, No. 2525 Mulberry alley, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

MALARIA MICROBES.

A Few Facts Concerning These Unavoidable Disease Germs.

The organism or germ which causes chronic malaria is known among microscopists as Polimitus or the Parasite of Laveran. These organisms are so exceedingly small that they must be magnified many thousand times to be seen at all. Unlike the parasite of acute malaria, those which produce chronic malaria are incapable of motion. They reproduce themselves with astounding rapidity, and in malarial districts it is impossible to be safe from them. They enter the body with every swallow of water, with every mouthful of food, and even in the air we breathe. When they have once entered the system they begin their work by producing all the well-known symptoms of malaria; the cold sweat, bad breath, coated tongue, sour taste in the mouth, poor digestion, and almost ceaseless biliousness and headaches.

When these people have satisfied themselves that it is malaria they have they begin to take quinine, thinking that will help them. But each one is doomed to final disappointment. There is only one remedy which is known to permanently and thoroughly cure or prevent chronic malaria. This remedy is known as Pe-ru-na. Taken regularly during the season, Pe-ru-na will entirely prevent the malady, and, if the disease be already acquired, will cure it permanently.

Everyone who lives in or near a malarious district should send at once for a free medical book, which treats of malaria in all its forms. This book will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

CONVICT LABOR ABROAD.

It Is Probable Much of Its Product Is Sent Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The state department has collected through its consular system reports from Germany, which indicate the employment of convict labor is growing in that country, as is also the disposition to combat it. In the prison at Erlangen, Bavaria, 14 cents is the price for making a pair of trousers and $1.09 for making an entire suit of clothes. Hosiery of all kinds is made in many of the prisons. The chief markets for the prison-made hosiery, according to the reports, are Germany, England, Turkey, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The United States is not mentioned as among the markets for these goods, a fact which one of the consuls remarks upon as strange, in view of the fact that this country is one of the chief markets for Saxon hosiery. He appears to think there is something concealed in this connection, and advises co-operation with dissatisfied free laborers to get at the facts. He thinks it possible to obtain information that we are getting mats, brushes, dolls, buttons, baskets, basketware, hosiery, artificial flowers, ready-made clothing and other articles from Germany which are the products of prison labor.

PERISHED IN FLAMES.

Six Passengers and the Stewardess of a Ship Burned to Death.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Fire broke out on board the steamer Iona, from Edinburgh to London, to-day. The flames spread with so much rapidity that before aid reached the vessel six of the passengers and the stewardess of the Iona were burned to death. The fire was put out after four hours' struggle.

The fire broke out in the forepart of the vessel. The passengers were aroused and it was supposed that all had escaped from the burning cabin. While the crew were busy fighting the flames soldiers were stationed in lowering the boats and supplying passengers with life belts. There was no wind and the sea was perfectly smooth. There was, however, so much excitement and confusion among the passengers that the captain was unable to restore order. Suddenly it was discovered that some women and children were missing. The stewardess had entered the burning cabin it is presumed to try to rescue those who were missing, and she also perished.

There are various rumors as to the origin of the fire. Some of the passengers alleged that male passengers acted in a cowardly manner, seeking first their own safety instead of assisting the women and children into the boats.

GUNBOATS FOR CHINESE.

Force May Be Needed to Stir Up Greater Activity.

FOO CHOW, Sept. 16.—It having been reported that the Chinese officials at Ku-Cheng are not pushing the inquiry into the massacre of missionaries on August 1 with the zeal that the occasion demands, two foreign gunboats are said to have been dispatched up the river to stir the officials to greater activity.

It is reported that a rebellion has broken out on the border of the province of Fo-Kien. The insurgents are said to have occupied the town of Heng-Leng, from which the officials fled, leaving the people to the mercy of the insurgents. A detachment of imperial troops are advancing to give battle to the insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—No word has been received at the state department of the cessation of the inquiry now being conducted by the British and American commission into the Ku Cheng outrage, and the officials are at a loss to understand how any question as to the punishment of persons found guilty can have arisen in advance of the conclusion of the inquiry.

A REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT.

Ohio Party Leaders Don't Know What to Do With McKinley.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.—The Republican state executive committee is at a loss to know what to do with Governor McKinley in the state campaign. He has placed himself at the disposal of the committee for the whole campaign, but from the tone of his opening speech at Springfield, it is evident that he intends to make the need for the virtual restoration of his tariff law the burden of his campaign speeches, and the committee is inclined to join those prominent Republicans outside of the state who do not think it wise, in view of the return of prosperity to the country, to advocate any kind of a tariff change, for the reason that they do not think the people will approve of it.

As the governor has always taken a prominent part in the state campaigns, it will cause a great deal of talk if he is not prominent in this one. It is noticed, however, that not half as many meetings are now announced for him as for ex-Governor Foraker. This may cause trouble, as McKinley knows that relegating the tariff question to the rear will also carry him from the front rank of the party.

This Snake Was Partial to Squirrels.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 17.—The "Standard" says that Jake Hull, who lives along the side of Pine Knob, above Lick Hollow, killed a monster rattlesnake Saturday which has 13 rattles on it. The reptile had just finished a meal of fresh squirrel, having swallowed a gray and a red squirrel whole. Hull watched the snake for hours, and saw it tree the squirrels in a small tree. As soon as it got them up the tree it began to charm them. The frightened squirrels made a hideous noise as the reptile closed in on them, but they at last submitted and were devoured. In order to satisfy himself, Hull cut the snake open and found both squirrels in its stomach.

PLATT'S PUPPETS DO HIS BIDDING.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN SLATE GOES THROUGH WITHOUT A BREAK.

ONE CHANGE IN PLATFORM.

Warner Miller Gets Adopted a Sunday and Excise Plank.

MORTON PUT UP FOR PRESIDENT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The state Republican convention closed its session to-night, after following very closely the work mapped out by its leaders. It named this ticket for presentation to the people of the state in November next:

Secretary of state, John Palmer, of Albany.

Comptroller, James E. Roberts, of Erie.

State treasurer, A. B. Colvin, of Warren.

State engineer, C. W. Adams, of Oneida.

Attorney-general, F. E. Hancock, of Onondaga.

Judge of the court of appeals, Celora E. Martin, of Broome.

The platform demands enforcement of the Sunday liquor law and preservation of the Sabbath. It scores the Democratic administration for failing to defend the rights of American citizens resident or traveling in foreign countries, and for permitting foreign countries to encroach on the western hemisphere. The tariff and the handling of the deficiency question by the last Democratic congress receive condemnation. A sound and stable currency, giving the people a dollar's worth for a dollar, is indorsed.

The return of prosperity is hailed as resulting from the election of a Republican congress, giving confidence to the people in the assurance that no further tariff tinkering will be possible. The ignorance and unwise policy of the Democrats in passing an unconstitutional income tax is referred to, and the favorable record of the Republicans in congress in their opposition to that law. Governor Morton's wise and patriotic administration is indorsed, and his candidacy for president formally launched. The dangers to the people of a return of the Democratic party to power in this state are portrayed, asserting that the same men who have been repudiated by the voters are still in charge of the affairs of the Democratic party in this state, and that their return to power will mean but a repetition of the old outrages.

The Raines ballot reform law is pointed to as the best enactment for ballot reform yet passed in this state. The platform further sets forth that the demands of the people in the city of New York have been granted in reform legislation.

That it was a close following of the work mapped out is evident, from the fact that the security of the state ticket was made possible by the vote of one man.

When the morning sun broke over Saratoga it saw such iron-bound plans for the convention that it was conceded that there would be no friction, and that the plans of the state committee would be carried out. After the opening session there appeared on the horizon a cloud of discontent that grew so rapidly that at 5 o'clock the fate of the state officers seemed to be sealed against renomination. The trouble arose over the contest for seats in the First district, and hinged on the seating of the contesting delegation headed by Congressman Mahaney.

The next nearest approach to a break in the plans came when Warner Miller introduced his resolution for the protection of the American Sabbath and the carrying out of the excise laws. The leaders, who had proclaimed against any excise action, accepted the situation, and the result was that all friction ceased. Action on enlargement of the state committee was tabled, and local Sunday option for counties was also killed.

At 12:20 Mr. Platt entered the hall, and there was an uproar that was astonishing, men standing on the seats, and cheering vociferously, while the band played, "Hail to the Chief." At precisely 12:31 Charles W. Hackett, of the state committee, rapped for order, and Dr. Carey, of the Episcopal church, offered prayer, praising God for patriotism, which he termed "the foundation of pure politics and therefore of the nation."

The convention got promptly to work, and the preliminary business took only a short time. Recess was taken till 3 p. m.

While the convention waited on the committees to come in the delegations espied Mr. Depew and raised such a tumult that he had to go to the platform. He said:

"When I was abroad I saw a miracle, but I was not astonished, for I have seen miracles here. I have seen us carry cities here. I have seen us carry the state and carry the constitutional convention. It is one thing to have miracles and another thing to know how to handle them. We have put this state on the pathway of prosperity, and we have had at the head of this movement an incorruptible man, a level-headed man, Levi P. Morton."

It was 5 o'clock when the convention met, and the committee on permanent organization reported Senator Clarence Lexow as chairman.

When the report of the committee on resolutions had been read, John E. Milholland presented a resolution for a committee to present a plan for enlarging the state committee, and also read his resolution on Sunday liquor selling and asked that it be considered. A motion to lay it on the table was put and declared carried amid confusion, and then ex-Senator Miller got the floor with an amendment. He began a vigorous speech in defense of the Sunday laws. Mr. Platt sat nervously stroking his beard, and Senator Hiscock sat twirling in an equally nervous manner a cigar.

The amendment read by Mr. Miller was:

"Resolved, That we favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality."

Senator Miller's plea was based on right and morality. He said he had been told he would have been elected governor had he not advocated high license. He was cheered, but was counted out by Tammany Hall.

To the surprise of everybody, Hamilton Fish, the chairman of the committee, arose and said: "I desire to say that I have come to the conclusion that the amendment of Mr. Miller should go in the platform."

Mr. Lauterbach said: "No good Republican can object to that."

The amendment was adop

THE LOT OF THOUSANDS.

When hope lies dead within the heart,
By secret sorrow close conceal'd,
We shrink lest looks or words impart
What must not be reveal'd.

'Tis hard to smile when one would weep;
To speak when one would silent be;
To wake when one should wish to sleep,
And wake to agony.

Yet such the lot by thousands cast
Who wander in this world of care,
And bend beneath the bitter blast,
To save them from despair.

But Nature waits her guests to greet,
Where disappointments cannot come;
And Time guides with unerring feet
The weary wanderers home.

—ANNIE HUNTER.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GUILLOTINE.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

BY HAROLD SPENDER, M. A.,

AUTHOR OF "A JOURNALIST'S LOVE STORY," ETC.

CHAPTER XXII.
THE FIRST BLOW.

A young deputy, named Bourdon de l'Oise, had risen from his place by the side of Louvier, had mounted the tribune, and was moving the rejection of the provision.

Robespierre paled as he heard the low murmurs of applause that formed a running obligato to Bourbon's short, sharp, forcible speech. His arguments had the more weight, as coming from one who was above suspicion as a supporter of the republic—one whose missions in the province and speeches in the convention had earned him a reputation as a zealous republican deputy. He insisted that, with such provision, the convention would be shorn of all its privileges. No member would be able to call his life his own!

As he ended, Robespierre rose from his seat and walked rapidly to the tribune. So quick was he that the two men met and jostled on the high staircase leading up to the rostrum, and it was with some difficulty that Bourdon could push himself by.

The other members who had risen resumed their seats, the president sounded his bell; and Robespierre began.

His defense was astute and satirical, and the convention and galleries raged with the conflicting passions which it roused. His short, rasping sentences, barbed with anger, again and again hit the mark. Very cleverly he played round the claim for immunity put forward by a body that talked of equality.

"You speak of equality," he said, "and yet you desire that you yourselves should be privileged. You are passing a law to regulate the workings of republican justice, and yet you wish that you yourselves should be exempt from it."

He was answered with hoarse murmurs. He went on:

"What does this mean? Will you pass laws for others to which you do not wish to submit yourselves? Is the ruler to be above the law? Is not that your quarrel with the old kings and nobles—that they enacted laws for others to which they would not submit themselves? Are you, too, succumbing to the vulgar temptation of rulers, and trying to become kings?"

The convention was in a turmoil of doubt, and confused, inarticulate discontent.

"No, Robespierre, it is thou who wouldst be king," muttered Taillen, loud enough for his fellow Dantonists to hear, but not daring as yet to shout such phrases aloud.

Robespierre spoke effectively, and in any other cause he would have won. But he was aiming at a point where men are not likely to be touched by oratory. He was asking the members of the convention to give their lives into his hands. They could hear the clank of the ax through the din of words.

Louvier rarely spoke, and he had no intention of doing so on the present occasion. But as he listened to the closing sentences of Robespierre's speech, and heard the conflict of murmurs with which it was received, he realized that the issue still hung undecided, and might go against him.

The fire kindled within him. He rose and advanced toward the tribune.

Close behind the tribune was a small gallery, veiled with curtains, in which friends of the committees or the president were from time to time given the privilege of occupying seats. It was one of these seats that Robespierre was fond of offering to Elise on those rare occasions when she came to the convention. There she was sitting now.

As Louvier came forward she had pushed aside the curtain from the front of her gallery, pale with excitement. The tribune was so near that as he mounted the steps their eyes met for one moment at close quarters. They looked into each other's souls for one moment, and then she drew the curtain with a motion of agonized weariness. All that he could read in those eyes during that moment of meeting was fear and pain. And yet was he not doing her work?

Was, then, all his toil for nothing?

He mounted the remaining steps of the tribune with woe in his heart.

But in a few moments the passion of speech swept over him, and he forgot all in the oblivion of that surrender.

He surpassed himself—at one bound he stepped into fame as an orator. His speech was a revelation to the convention, and an amazement to himself. Not only so, but it was a speech that persuaded—a speech that made history. The wavering members wavered no longer. The cowards shook off their pusillanimity; the brave rose to the heights of their bravery.

"There was a Roman emperor," he cried, "who wished that all his nobility had one neck, so that he might have cut it off at one sweep. Cannot you see, citizens, that that is the aim of this measure? Cannot you see that this will make the necks of this assembly one?"

His bold questions were punctuated by wild shouts of applause.

But the croaking interruptions of Couthon could he heard from his side of the hall.

"Be careful of thy own neck," he cried, losing all control.

Louvier turned round on him in a flash of splendid anger.

"Yes, that is what it has come to in this free state—the deadly sin is to speak freely! But death has no terrors for me! Come, Couthon, do thy worst! Bring thy guillotine, lay me on the plank—be my executioner. I bare my neck to thee."

In the excitement of the moment he seized his cravat and tore it off, throwing it down on the floor beneath. There he stood high up in the tribune, with his throat bare, and his long hair falling down his neck—an heroic figure.

Couthon croaked out a little mocking laugh. But Louvier was a trained debater; laughing is often of use to such.

Pointing to Couthon with long outstretched finger, he drew all eyes to the little cripple in his corner.

"Ha! He laughs! He laughs already! It is the laugh of triumph! He thinks that he and his faction have already won! He sees our heads in the little basket! He hears us sneeze through the little window!"

And then, with a sudden change of feeling and disdainful turn of the finger toward the rest of the convention: "Poltrons! Lackes! Weak fools—to fall before a paralytic, a fanatic, and a pedant! What a triumvirate! Who will pity you?"

And with finger lifted, while the whole convention hushed to hear him, he ended: "Listen! I can hear the laughter of posterity—through the long, long ages they laugh—they laugh at your fate, they mock at you because they despise you! They despise you because you delivered yourselves over to the slaughterers! They laugh because you fell before a trio of weaklings—lambs given over to the slaughter! Who cares for men that do not help themselves? They fall, and they are forgotten!"

By common consent Louvier's speech was accepted as the end of the debate. Couthon whispered to Robespierre, suggesting a reply. But he shook his head impatiently.

"It is impossible," he said; "impossible that they should follow him against me."

He was misled by his egotism.

As the forest of deputies rose in their seats it became clear that the provision was defeated. By an overwhelming majority it was cut out of the measure.

The rest of the law was passed, and the convention broke up in deafening uproar, amid the shouts and yells of the now uncontrollable galleries.

* * * * *

Louvier had won the first rubber. But between him and his rejoicing there came the troubled, puzzled face of the young girl, whose cause he was fighting—hurt by the very violence which was meant for her saving, and separated from him by his very attempts to remove the cause of their alienation. And as he remembered it the feeling of momentary triumph gave way to a melancholy anxiety for the future—full of vague terrors and possibilities of suffering.

For of what use would be success itself if he missed the only object for his dreadful work?

CHAPTER XXIII.
A FALL.

When the Marquis de Saens had found that the Abbe Lemaitre was really serious in his determination to return to France, he had shrugged his shoulders despairingly, and ceased to prolong the argument.

Such fruitless struggles against impending fate—such instinctive acts of self-annihilation—seemed to him a mere throwing of good life after bad. Looking at life in the clear, cool light of a highly-cultured mind, he could see no place in it for self-sacrifice of the emotional, inevitable, irrational kind—the self-sacrifice that acts because it must.

Thus it was that he had no thought of accompanying Lemaitre. Why should he endanger his life for a foolish young republican who had burnt his silly wings?

He had pressed this view on the priest.

"It is his own risk. What has it to do with us?" he had said. "He need not have flown near the flame."

The priest had looked at De Saens with his deep eyes, and formed his own judgment. He seemed to see a dead hand laid on all the better energies of De Saens's character—the hand of a dead order, paralyzing activity, and checking sympathy with the mocking reminder of past failures. When would that frozen stream feel the releasing touch?

"Ah!" he said, sadly, "you are far from the flame."

And then he went his way.

And De Saens—what did he do?

He did not relinquish the American scheme; but, somehow or other, it hung fire. Perhaps it was some touch of compunction that made him loth to leave until more certain of the old man's fate; or, more probably, that element of cultured innocence which always stood between De Saens and action, combined with an acute but lazy habit of observation which left him contented with the spectacle of human life, wherever he looked on it.

And how much there was to interest and fascinate in that life of the exiled French nobility! Here was a whole society of human beings, rich and poor, employers and employed, torn from their ancient moorings, and cast adrift in the casual flood of foreign life.

In that wreck of things, some sank by the way, some took what help they could find and lived on charity, while others, too proud for dependence, and too honest for begging, struggled on in brave solitude, grimly buffeting the storm, but ever gay and cheerful.

It was among the last that De Saens now moved. They were chiefly the better class of French provincial nobility, divided loth in interest, and tastes from the Parisian nobles. All day they worked at whatever occupation came uppermost—teaching, tailoring, selling, translating, cooking—anything to earn the bitter bread of exile.

But in the summer evenings they shook off care, and they would join together for rambles and picnics in the fields and woods of Maida Vale or Kensington, or meet in one another's rooms for supper, dance, or song.

In all these pleasures De Saens took his share—partly from a certain curiosity, and partly from a real love for the social side of life. His days, indeed, were spent in weary toil over unwelcome articles which he wrote for a bare livelihood—for he was loth to spend the 5,000 francs he had brought with him, and which he was now keeping for his American journey. But in the evenings he would join a small circle in wanderings through the flowered meadows, and in gay laughter and talk almost forget his troubles.

There were many in that circle who afterwards looked back on those days as the happiest in their lives. For out of the soil of common drudgery there blossomed many a flower of human love and sympathy, and, however, bitter with exile, their bread was never watered with others' tears. They were getting their accounts straight. Nay, they were placing the world in their debt.

"Why do you never complain?" De Saens one day asked one of the party, a young French nobleman who had lost fortune and relatives by the revolution.

"Fate laughs at grumblers, but silence wearies her," he answered lightly.

"But you—she can hit you no further—she has done her worst."

"Even so, it is best to be polite to her—one never rebukes a lady, however old."

Such was the philosophy of the exiles—proof against every turn of fortune. Their urbanity and perfection of polish came to the rescue. Hit hard by the fates, they never returned the blow. Driven from their own land, they built their pavilions of pleasure with sore hands and aching hearts in another land. Their instinctive desire to please placed a barrier on the lips, and forbade them to display their sorrow.

Not that they underwent any sudden repentance or reformation of character. There were many young men among the emigrants who still in the midst of their work carried on the habits of gambling learnt in prosperity, and would go home from the early dances or gatherings to finish the night at the card-table. Accustomed to this stimulant from early days, they scarcely found a sufficient antiseptic in a city where everyone worshipped the goddess chance, from the highest nobleman to the smallest link-boy.

De Saens was a bad gamester, and cared for the sport little. At a crisis of the game his mind would be away in Paris, or, speeding ahead of his lethargic will, on the prairies of America. But he was fond of the gamesters' company, and, with a characteristic want of moral resistance, he often joined them at the table.

This dalliance ended in a catastrophe.

It was very late one hot night in June—about 2 o'clock—when he and his friends were playing in a dimly lit upper room off the Strand. Two candles, burning low, shed an inconstant light on the heaps of cards and little piles of money that littered a large bare table. Wine bottles lay about in confusion, and round the table stood several watching the turns of the game. The whole company was characterized by a certain shabbiness, in marked contrast to their graceful bearing and courtly manners.

The stakes had at first been small, but had been gradually increased as the passion grew. De Saens had been playing lethargically—almost automatically—when he suddenly awoke to the discovery that he had lost heavily.

The man to whom he was losing was one who, in the ruin of his fortunes, looked mostly to the gambling table for his subsistence; but even he was startled at the nonchlant indifference of De Saens's play, almost like that of a man in his sleep.

He held back his card for a brief moment.

"M. le Marquis," he said, gravely, "I have not the honor of your attention."

De Saens started and looked at his cards.

He looked up.

"How much do I owe you?"

"A thousand francs."

He half rose from his chair as if to go. His hand was lowered to throw down his cards. For he knew in his heart of hearts that such play was madness for him, and meant the ruin of his plans.

A thousand francs! Already it spelt the crippling of his resources; already it threw doubt on the wisdom of going to America.

A passionate impulse swept over him. No! He had gone too far! He must win it back! He would play on.

He sat down once more and raised his cards.

"It is your turn, I think," he said, "faites votre jeu."

In utter silence they played on. The bystanders leant forward to watch the game more closely. There was nothing to be heard but the smack of the cards as they rapidly followed one another.

The candles flickered, and the shadows performed a grotesque war-dance on the wall.

The stakes rose more rapidly. They were now playing in hundreds.

At first De Saens won slightly, and then his antagonist suddenly gained on him. Again and again he lost.

There was another pause. His partner again withheld his hand.

"Marquis," he said, "the luck is not with you, you have lost 4,000 francs—shall we finish to-morrow night?"

De Saens compressed his lips. There was an angry flash in the eye.

"It is my play, I think?"

"It is."

"Then that is my card."

They played on.

And De Saens still lost.

Suddenly he rose.

"I owe you five thousand?"

"That is the sum."

"Thank you—it is all I possess at present."

His partner rose, and all stood in silence while he groped for his hat and cane, and staggered from the room. He fumbled his way down the darkened stairs and into the open street, almost knocking down the old watchman who was wearily crying the hour.

A few minutes afterward he was alone with the stars and his thoughts.

* * * * * * * * * *

For several hours he continued pacing the streets of London and anathematizing his own folly. As the passion died away he began to see his conduct in a very clear, cool light. There was his one chance of escape from the old world into a new atmosphere of life and thought, and he had thrown it away in exchange for a few hours' amusement!

He looked back through the last few years of his life, and saw himself tracked at every point by the same weakness of will and absence of disciplined strength. He pictured his own character as a mere passive mass of clay ready to be molded by any chance potter of circumstance—now turned in one direction by the force of the revolution, now in another by the strength of reaction, and finally succumbing to the mere accidental influence of irresponsible companions. He saw in himself no strength of resistance, no shaping force, no commanding will. "And yet," he cried, in the agony of the introspection, "and yet it is upon such a basis that we hope to build a stable society! Men of broken character, of waxen will, and selfish purpose, we offered ourselves to the French nation as leaders and teachers. What wonder that they have turned to look for other leaders?"

He was in a self-castigatory humor, and took a sort of fierce pleasure in the discipline. Like some fanatical flagellant, he aimed his strokes at all his weakest spots, and in a few hours passed through all the bitterness of humiliation and remorse.

CHAPTER XXIV.
NEW SCHEMES.

"When do you think that we shall arrive in Paris?"

"In September, monseieur, I should judge."

"A bad time for moving—the theaters are dull, and the days getting short."

"For my part, I shall ask monsieur for the post of ambassador at St. James's."

"Ah! but it will save us another of these dreadful London winters. Anything for that!"

A little shiver went round the elegant company assembled at the table of the emigrant General de Puisage, in the pretty little London house which had been lent to him by a London sympathizer. It was a distinguished company which had assembled there that evening—or a company that would have been distinguished a few years before—ex-barons, ex-judges, ex-bishops, and ex-generals—all waiting to resume their functions. They had waited a long time already—some five years.

De Saens had been surprised to receive an invitation into such company, and he had come with reluctance. In the month that had intervened since the loss of his money he had gone through much, and he had little heart for the society of those who were commonly called the "coxcomb emigrants." But De Puisaye had spoken urgently of a new scheme of chivalrous invasion and return to France at the point of the bayonet—a scheme which fell on De Saens in a favorable mood.

For since the loss of his money had cut him off from all possibility of leaving Europe, and thrown him entirely on his own resources, he had been driven to a life of grinding and irksome toil. His little social pleasures had become impossible, and too proud to enjoy a hospitality he could not return, he had instinctively come to move in a poorer circle of emigrants—the cousins and the younger sons of provincial nobles, the great crowd of exiled country priests, and all those members of society bound up with the nobility to outstay their departure.

Few of these poor people had been able to bring any savings with them in their hurried and terrified flight; most of them were ignorant of the English language, and entirely unfamiliar with English manners and customs; nearly all of them had lost all chance of resuming their accustomed occupations, and few of them could adapt themselves to another. They were like the ivy when the elm is cut down—forlorn and widowed.

As ever with the poor, their only solid consolation was to be found among themselves. After their day's work, or search for work, they would meet in some half-furnished room or shaking garret and share their slender diet. There in the long evenings they would laugh and talk as if the heavens were still bright above them; there they would discuss every problem of politics and religion with the tolerant, exceptional freedom of the old society; and there they would sit and tell "sad stories of the death of kings," the ignominious execution of Louis XVI., and the melancholy fading of his last son, glad to leave a world that had no welcome for him. Or at another time they would try to pierce the dark veil of uncertainty that shrouded their future fortunes, and to dream of a happy return to their fatherland.

But there were many who would never return. Even while they laughed and talked, the shadow of death was over them constantly, and one after another they would drop out of the race, weary of the hard fate of the children whose teeth are set on edge.

There was one whose fate De Saens afterward recalled with especial sadness. He was a brilliant young musician who, in ordinary days, would have had a great career before him. But he had joined in the Valmy campaign, and on that retreat that became a rout he had caught a fever which had ended in consumption. When De Saens met him he was evidently dying, but as he grew worse the ruling passion seemed to grow stronger, and on many a sad, weary evening, when they were too tired to talk, they would listen hour after hour to the plaintive voice of that instrument which seems to speak to man with his own voice, but in magic words unknown to any mortal tongue.

Sound holds the key to memory, and Ollivier especially revelled in the tunes which were most popular in France just before the revolution. Perhaps it was the dance-music which affected them most kindly. As he poured out gavotte after gavotte, and minuet after minuet, a dead silence would fall on all; they would close their eyes, and in imagination they would live once more through the bright scenes of the Old Order, and dismantled chateaux would rise again, gay and bright with dance and song, in enchanted imagination of their exiled inhabitants.

De Saens took every possible means to prolong this young man's life. He shook off his pride, and by means of persistent begging managed to secure such medical advice as could be obtained at that time. He persuaded his friends to spare sufficient from their scantily filled purses to provide him with some precious comforts, and to give him a better lodging than most.

But all was in vain. One evening, when he was playing a gavotte full of the haunting melancholy that breathes through some of that dance music, his playing gradually grew weaker, and the bow seemed to slacken in his grasp. The theme of the gavotte recurred more and more slowly, and the spirit seemed to die out of it. Suddenly it seemed to stop altogether. The eyes of the young player glazed, and he fell back from his chair into their arms—dead!

It was from such scenes and such company that De Saens, drawn by the hope of some alternative to this wretched, passive suffering, had passed to De Puisaye's dinner party. He felt an instinctive distaste for the new surroundings. Opposite him sat a young French noble in a Hungarian uniform, while at his side was a bishop—one of the "martyr-bishops"—in a long, rich cassock of watered silk. He found himself in a new atmosphere—an atmosphere of vain conceit and illusion, maintaining itself with entire indifference to all the facts of their life. To them the revolution was still a revolt, and the old life was to return precisely as before—as selfish, as luxurious, as immoral.

Poor De Puisaye! He was one of those who are born with a faculty for not seeing—a sort of fatuous hopefulness, quite distinct from charity, that led him to build on the shifty sands of weak characters and impotent wills.

And now it was characteristic of him to pour out to this audience, in excited staccato utterance, all the details of a new scheme of invasion—one of those multitudinous schemes which ever floated before the eyes of the emigrants, as a means of restoring them to a grateful people and a repentent tenantry.

They were to raise a force of emigrants—to land in Brittany—be accepted with open arms by the peasantry—and then, helped by the English, and by a really royalist France, conquer the "Reds," march on Paris, and restore the monarchy—voila tout! Could anything be more simple?

The company listened somewhat lethargically. Perhaps they had heard something of the same sort before. Besides, a good dinner had a way of removing difficulties.

When De Puisaye had finished, there was a silence—at last broken by the bishop.

"And when we get back, and begin to divide the land again," said he, "the only just principle will be to give the larger share to those who left the sooner." He had left very early.

"One thing is certain," said another, who had been a gerat landlord, "we must have no more of those peasant proprietors."

"And I hope," said a third, who had been high in the official ranks of the old regime, "that his majesty will not hesitate to use the wheel—I could not govern again without it."

"The wheel?" said another, contemptuously—"it is too light, these cushions should be burnt."

"Ah! what a lesson it all is!" sighed the bishop. "If only our good king had not abolished the lettres de cachet! They were so convenient!"

De Saens caught De Puisaye's eye, and saw the look of despair growing there. "Let not him that putteth his armor on boast as he that taketh it off," he murmured to himself, looking around.

Perhaps there was something in his look and his silence that attracted De Puisaye, weary of the hollow conceit of the others.

As he was rising to go he felt a touch on his arm. It was a young footman.

"The marquis presents his compliments, and wishes you to stay."

And so De Saens stayed.

And De Puisaye opened his soul to him.

* * * * * * *

Through the long night they sat in the great lonely dining-room, with its heavy panelled walls and handsome ceiling, earnestly discussing.

The candles burnt low in their sockets, and heavy shadows seemed to gather in the out-of-the-way corners of the old room, but neither noticed it, for on their talk hinged the lives of thousands.

De Puisaye argued passionately, but—or so it seemed to De Saens—with a sort of conscious weakness. The peasantry, he said, would welcome them as deliverers, and the deserters would come over in thousands.

De Saens almost laughed aloud. "Deserters?" he cried, "who deserts from a winning cause?"

"You forget that we are their masters," said De Puisaye, haughtily.

"We were."

"And then there are the peasantry and the prisoners of war."

"But the peasantry are unarmed."

"We shall give them arms."

"They are undrilled."

"We shall drill them."

"We are undrilled ourselves."

"We shall learn."

De Saens paused. Such optimism seemed impregnable.

"Prisoners of war are not the best fighters," he hazarded.

"We shall feed them."

"Some soldiers want a cause as well."

De Puisaye laughed.

"One would think you were a Jacobin, my dear marquis. What does a common soldier want with a cause? It is all very well for us; but for a soldier—good wine and wages, regular pay. What more is required?"

De Saens held his peace. Of what use was it to protest against this spirit, untaught by all the stern lessons of the last five years? If those voices were not heard, of what avail would be his?

At last De Puisaye turned on him, and put the question which he had really sent for him to answer.

"In fine, marquis, will you come? You are just the type we want—disinterested, industrious and austere. We shall have enough trifles and carpet-soldiers. Come, now, say that you will!"

De Saens did not answer at once, but remained deep in thought. True, it was a hopeless quest. But the conversation of his fellow-guests had filled him with a bitter revulsion from the blind and complacent indolence of his order, so brave in words and so void of deeds. This undertaking might at any rate serve as a protest. His death—for he regarded it as scarcely possible that he should return alive—would have in it a redeeming quality. There were sins to be wiped out, and he heard the call to take part in the work of atonement. Besides, there was the strong personal desire to have some task which, by occupying all his nights and days, and taking up every energy of soul and body, would still the pain of living, and give relief to the heavy anguish of exile. Here—in the organizing, recruiting and drilling necessary for their undertaking—he would find such a sedative. It would be better than amateur teaching and desultory writing.

De Saens had repeated the question, but De Saens still made no reply. Perceiving his absorption, the other rose and moved toward the window. With an impatient gesture, he threw back the heavy curtains, and a flood of early morning light—that white light that come before the dawn—streamed into the old paneled room, and outshone the guttering candles.

The light caught De Saens's eye, attuned to the gloom, and he started as if struck.

Then he looked up toward De Puisaye and smiled.

"Yes," he said, "the light calls to me. I accept the omen, and I come."

(To be continued.)

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Without an Echo.

As a fact, hissing is the only sound in nature which makes no echo.

GREAT GUNS ON THE COAST.

HOW UNCLE SAM IS PROVIDING DEFENSES FOR HIS IMMENSE SEABOARD.

NEW STYLE FORTIFICATIONS.

Monitors and Mines That Would Destroy Hostile Fleets.

PROFITING BY THE ORIENTAL WAR

Correspondence of The Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—No secrets are preserved by this government so carefully as those which relate to the plans for defending our coast cities in the event of war. The entire scheme of operations is outlined on paper in the office of the chief of engineers of the army, but no outsider could possibly get a peep at it. A system of submarine mines is therein provided for every important harbor, and every weapon available is located, from a bomb-throwing mortar to a dynamite gun. Here are all the details for the construction of the superb system of fortifications which a few years hence will efficiently protect the shores of the United States against any foreign invader.

The forts composing this system will be wonders in their way. The modern type of fortification differs not less from the style of a quarter of a century ago than does a new steel warship from its obsolete wooden prototype. It is no longer the fashion to construct big fortresses with mighty walls. Instead, great guns are planted at considerable distances apart, as if each were in a little fort by itself. Each gigantic weapon is mounted upon what is called a disappearing carriage. As quickly as it has been fired it is lowered beneath the level of the parapet, so that it is exposed only for a moment. Reloaded, it rises again to deliver its projectile, sinking out of sight thereupon as before.

Entering the harbor of Boston from the sea, the first thing that strikes the eye of the observer is a white glare on the surface of the masonry of a new fort on an island near the Boston light. This is a fine specimen of the modern type of fortification. There is a thickness of 30 feet of masonry, and a further thickness of 30 feet of earth for protection, both forming a plane sloping toward the shore. Any projectile striking would glance off; penetration would be out of the question. Serious damage could hardly be inflicted save by a shell that might chance to burst immediately over the works. Behind the barrier described are the huge steel rifles, each of which in a battle would be supported by half a dozen rapid-fire and machine guns, discharging a continuous shower of explosive shells.

To damage badly such a structure it would be necessary to batter down the landscape, one might say. Its capture would seem to be almost out of the question. Suppose that one of the little forts composing the fortification were taken by an enemy. Immediately it would become a target for all of the guns of the other forts, and it could not be held. On the other hand, ships attacking from the sea would be plain marks. The harbor being dotted all over with buoys, the exact location of each of which would be plotted on a chart in the fortress, the range of each hostile vessel would be known precisely. All this, too, without considering the submarine mines, which could be exploded by pressing a button on shore whenever a ship happened to be over one of them. Mines of another kind would be arranged to go off automatically when struck by a keel.

The use of solid shot in warfare has been given up practically. The projectile of to-day is a conical shell of steel, hollow and sometimes loaded with powder, so as to explode on striking or by a time-fuse. It is wonderfully different from the shell of 25 years ago. In those days one could watch the projectile as it sailed through the air in a graceful curve, at length bursting. There was even time to get out of the way under favorable circumstances. But the new style of shell moves at the rate of a little over half a mile a second. On striking a metal target its energy being transformed instantaneously into heat, it becomes red-hot, and a flame is actually seen to burst forth from the point struck. Such a projectile moves, one might say, in a straight line, and its impact at a distance of a mile seems almost simultaneous with the discharge of the gun.

In case of war it is likely the old monitors would be of good service. Operated under cover of forts, and armed with high-power guns, they would make first-class floating batteries. Their crews would be well protected inside of the turrets. The turrets, being the only parts above water, would be hard to hit. Each vessel would be provided probably with one modern 6-inch rifle, weighing eight tons. There are 13 of these monitors—four of 2,100 tons and nine of 1,875 tons each. They are to be held ready for an emergency, being utilized meanwhile for training purposes.

In the event of a conflict a great fleet of torpedo boats would be built. Their effective work would be done at night. If such a craft can get close enough to deliver a torpedo, it can sink the biggest ironclad that floats. So tremendous is the destructive power of a little vessel of this type that its moral effect may be said to be its most important attribute. At the same time, if exposed for two minutes to gun fire it is as good as sunk. The "fish" torpedoes fired from these boats are automobile. They are fired by a small powder charge, the concussion starting a little engine in the torpedo itself. The engine, which is run by compressed air, causes a propeller to revolve. Such a torpedo travels at the rate of 32 miles an hour—much faster than any ship, so that it is almost out of the question to dodge. It carries nitro-glycerine or dynamite, exploding on impact or by a clockwork time-fuse.

At Sandy Hook, for the protection of the harbor of New York, a good deal of work has been done. At that point has been planted a formidable battery of mortars. Recent tests show these mortars are able to throw projectiles a distance of three miles with sufficient accuracy to hit a ship. The shells are conical, contain high explosives, and burst on impact. Their purpose is explosion, and not penetration. Such a projectile, describing a trajectory high in the air, is intended to drop upon the deck of a ship.

Up to date only one great modern gun has been mounted at Sandy Hook—a 12-inch rifle. Two dynamite guns also have been set up there. They are able to throw 60,000 pounds of dynamite three miles with accuracy, it is said. As yet they are regarded as experiments. One dynamite gun is to be mounted at San Francisco.

An army ordnance factory was established half a dozen years ago at Watervliet. It is now turning out 12-inch and 13-inch rifles for the coast defenses, and preparations are being made for the production of similar 15-inch guns. Up to date the largest rifles built in this country have been of 13-inch caliber. Mortar batteries also are being prepared for various points. Ft. Monroe, which commands the harbors of Norfolk and Richmond, is to have some big guns and a battery of mortars before long. This is the biggest single fortress in the world; Gibraltar, of course, is a series of forts in tiers. Ft. Monroe is obsolete, and would be of little value for defensive purposes. The smallest of the high-power guns carried by a modern warship would knock its massive walls to pieces.

Half a million dollars has been spent recently in preparing Ft. Washington for the mounting of several 12-inch rifles. This is another obsolete structure, and has had no garrison for years. It is situated a short distance below the national capital, and has a clear sight of 12 miles down the Potomac. It is believed that ample protection could be given to the river with mines and torpedoes. Anyway, no modern fleet could get beyond Ft. Washing, the channel being not deep enough.

The fortifications at Sandy Hook will be among the strongest in the world. Until their batteries shall have been silenced, no hostile fleet can bombard New York city.

RENE BACHE.

TABBY WAS WISE.

How a Hospital Cat Treated Her Derelict Offspring.

This from the San Francisco "Examiner": There is in the city receiving hospital a cat with a litter of small kittens. The family occupies a corner at the lower end of the padded cell corridor, where the infantile felines led an uneventful life until recently. For weeks the mother listened to the frenzied wail of the mentally insolvent, but her intellect remained unimpaired.

Owing to the breaking of a drain pipe at the lower end of the corridor, the floor was liberally sprinkled with chloride of lime. One of the kittens, while playing about after the manner of its kind, rolled into the disinfectant and got its coat filled with lime.

"After cuffing the ears of her offspring," said Dr. Berry, "the mother undertook to make the toilet of the little ones, but acquired a taste in her mouth that came near causing nervous prostration. Tears of surprise and regret stood in the eyes of the wretched parent as she gazed suspiciously at the kitten. Once I thought she was going to faint, but she is not that kind of a cat. Instead of making a fuss, the mother nosed the patient until she found a spot free from lime. Then she took the kitten in her teeth, carried it along the corridor to the hospital proper and laid it on the operating table with its feet in the air.

"Without doubt the old cat had confidence in the police surgeons, and knew what they were there for. She sat on the leather pillow, looking first at the kitten and then at the instrument case, until I broke down and gave the kitten a bath in the sink. During the operation the mother purred in a satisfied sort of way, and when I had finished she took her baby by the nape of the neck, gave it a couple of shakes and trotted back to her home in the corridor.

AGE OF THE YOUNG MAN.

But Experience Seems to Indicate the Old One Has His Place.

The other day, says "Shoe and Leather Facts," we were somewhat startled to read in a morning paper an application by a church for a pastor, accompanied by the statement that no man is wanted past 40. We have been aware for some time that this is an age when the young man comes to the front, but we must admit that we were unprepared for such a frank avowal by a congregation that, in other words, a man who has reached 40, has attained his zenith of usefulness in the pulpit. Is it true, then, that as a body of us, who imagine ourselves on this side of the prime of life, have begun to descend the hill? Let us look at the matter for a minute. It certainly is one in which we are individually interested. How many business men of your acquaintance achieved their success under 40 years? Think of the eminent physicians, lawyers and statesmen. We are inclined to think that in a majority of cases they were considerably older than 40 before they had learned the secrets which enabled them to accomplish what they did. Suppose Bismarck, Gladstone and thousands of others who to-day are doing noble work in their old age had retired at 40! It is not for us to write about such matters, but each of our readers will be able to recall striking illustrations of what we mean. It is all well enough for the younger generation to keep pushing, and we are glad to see it, but it is our opinion that this world in general, and the shoe trade in particular, would be in a sad plight without the assistance and sage counsel of men who are past the limit prescribed by this congregation.

BITS OF VERSE.

September Sunshine.

The day of the blossom is over, the clematis
twines its wreath;
The lace-flower waves in the meadow, the corn
is ripe in the sheath;
Sweet in the air is the scent of the vine, the
orchard bends with its load;
Armies with banners in serried ranks march
upon every road;
Golden-rod, sumac and aster are guarding
each wayside pass,
And the honeyed waft of the after-math drifts
from the springing grass.

Lazily homeward brings the bee when his
spoils are gathered in;
The tree-toad hides in the shadowy wood; the
lilies that toil nor spin,
That listen all night to the crickets and swallow
in the moonlit dew,
Stand taper and tall in the sunshine the beautiful
long day through.

Fair is the royal September, and rich is the
wine outpoured
In these hours of blithe fulfilment at Nature's
bounteous board;
For the hour of the blossom is over, the hour
of the bud in blow,
And here is the crown of the summer, ere yet
'tis her time to go.
With the lace-flower white on the meadow, the
clematis twining its wreath,
Purple the grape in the cluster, and ripened
the corn in the sheath.

—Harper's Bazar.

Cora.

Cora's eyes, like rubies shining,
Fill the air with softest light;
Cora's heart, my hopes divining,
Beats alone for my delight.

Cora's lips, made for kissing,
None but I have known that joy;
Cora's tresses—a lock is missing—
Would'st thou have it, Paphian boy?

Cora's cheeks, with blushes blazing,
She would hide them, but she can't;
Cora's love, ah! that's amazing,
You would know! But you shan't.

Take Care of Yourself.

A farmer dropped two grains of corn,
In the cold, dark earth one April morn;
Together they sank in their cheerless bed,
And the earth fell lightly overhead.
"Oh, cruel fate!" cried one in fear,
"What evil chance has brought me here!
It is not meet that such as I
Lie in the earth to waste and die.
Within this stone a nice, dry shelf
Invites me to take care of myself."

The warm sun shone and the soft rain fell,
The grain in the earth began to swell.
The wise one cried from its snug retreat,
"How prudent am I! no rain nor heat
Can reach me here, I'm fair as at first,
While you, poor thing! look ready to burst.
You owe a duty to yourself—
There's room for two on this dry shelf;
Come out of the earth so close and wet,
Perhaps you may save yourself even yet."

"Nay," answered the other one from the
earth,
"Only from pain and death comes birth.
Of such as we spake the Holy One,
'Except it die it abideth alone;
But if a seed of common grain
Die in the earth, its death is gain.'
So let me yield in patient trust
To the hand that laid me in the dust."

September's fields stand brown and sere,
Now comes the "full corn in the ear."

The grain that died in the darksome mold
Has yielded more than a hundred-fold,
While that which cared for itself so well
Lies alone in the earth, an empty shell.

—EVA M. WESTLEY.

The Old Spinning Wheel.

It used to stand in the kitchen, in a corner
cheery and bright,
Where the burning log in the fireplace shot up
glowing fountains of light,
And the crackling flames played hide and seek
with the shadows hid away
In the yawning mouth of the chimney, so awfully huge and gray;
Or leaped out on the red brick hearth and
danced with the shadows there,
While the old wheel kept the best of time by
the fireside's fitful glare.
Singing and spinning,
Spinning and singing,
Now fast and faster it turns,
And the flames leaped high,
And the shadows danced by
When grandmother used to spin.

The wool on the old brown spindle was as
snowy as the snowdrifts outside,
And seemed as we watched it whirling 'round
like a snowball taking a ride;
Then winding the yarn in a big round ball, firm
and soft and white,
We were almost afraid it would really melt
in the heat of the open firelight;
But tossed it about and watched it grow, as
the wheel kept buzzing 'round,
And laughed and romped by the ruddy glow
and thought it the sweetest sound.
Spinning and singing,
Singing and spinning,
Now fast and faster it turns,
And the flames leaped high,
And the shadows danced by
When grandmother used to spin.

—Chicago Record.

The Ambulance.

I never see in our bustling town,
Where the midsummer sun pours fiercely down
The swift onrush of the ambulance
But I think of the blessed compassionate One who walked by lane and field,
And with voice and look the suffering healed;
Still, where the city's woes are thick,
The dear Christ-spirit heals the sick.
And yet He lives in the hearts of men,
And sends His angels with speed again
Wherever the weary plod and fall,
His care and tenderness over all.

And the angels carry lint and lance,
And drive in the city's ambulance;
Are bluff of speech and deft of hand,
And quick with accents of command;
And the wind of their coming cleans the way
For a breath of heaven in the darkest day.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Sometime.

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been
learned,
And suns and stars forevermore have set;
The thing which our weak judgment here hath
spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes
wet,
Will flash on us, and light dark night
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans were
right,
And what we deemed reproof was love most
true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and
sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
And how he heeded not our feebis cry,
Because His wisdom to the end could see.
And o'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth
good.

And if sometime commingled with life's woe
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out the potion for our lips to drink;
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,
O, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace.

And you shall shortly know that lengthened
breath
Is not the fairest gift God gives his friends;
Sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the sweetest boon His love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God's works
see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white, unfold;
We must not tear the close shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calaxes of gold;
And when, through patient toil, we reach the
land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may
rest,
Where we may clearly know and understand,
I think that we will say, "God knew the
best."

THE DANCER'S OVATION.

PECULATION WAS ERRATIC.

T MADE A GOOD SHOWING IN THE FACE OF IMPENDING GOLD SHIPMENTS.

HICAGO GAS THE LEADER.

cific Mail Irregular and Lead Gains Two Points.

NDS QUIET AND MOSTLY FIRM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Upon a oderate falling off as compared with sterday's volume of business, the specation to-day was much more erratic its course. London prices for Americans showed advances ranging from ¼ to per cent, and some buying for foreign count was executed in this market. The opening was strong. Sugar was ½ r cent lower at the outset. It then llied a point, then reacted 1¼, advanced 1⅝, and closed at a net gain of ½ r cent. The leadership of the market s enjoyed by Chicago gas. The openg price of that stock was quoted 65½@ ., and at various prices between those ures large transactions took place. he higher quotation was 1¼ per cent tter than the closing of the previous y. A reaction occurred on realizing, nding the stock off to 65⅝. It left off per cent net higher. There was nothg published to explain the strength splayed, all of the recent news, escially the failure to declare an October vidend, being unfavorable.

St. Paul was the leader of the grangers extent of trading, but was exceeded range of fluctuation by Burlington, hich moved 1⅝, from the low point the high point. The group closed actionally higher than on Tuesday. ckawanna was the feature of the alers in uniformity of strength. It adnced an extreme 2 per cent, retaining of the improvement.

Trading that might be termed excepnal occurred in Pacific Mail, in conction with the negotiations for a ttlement with the Panama railroad. It vanced 1 per cent early, then reacted , and closed at a slight fractional reery. Tennessee coal was decidedly irgular, between 43⅜ and 42, the result the day's operations being a net gain only ¼ per cent.

Lead gained 2 per cent on the day's siness, the advance being attributable the revival of the periodical reports an impending dividend on the common ock. A gain of 1⅛ in Distilling was gely ascribed to the expectation of favorable court decision. Tobacco and atural preferred covered ranges of 1 d 1¼ per cent, respectively, and showbut slight net changes.

Erie preferred on increased business 2¼, afterward recovering 1 per cent. illinois Central in the late dealings opped 1½, the decline being due to the creased earnings for August.

The feverish tone of the general market was largely due to the continued pression relative to the gold situation. The actual engagements of gold for pment to-morrow were only $250,000, a nsiderably less amount than had been pected. The sub-treasury was a gainer $150,000 as a result of several loan ons. The withdrawals for export were ly $150,000, and the deposits aggregated 0. The shipments of currency for crop oving purposes to the interior, from d Friday last up to date, ere $1,500,000. The speculation left off rong in tone.

Bonds were quiet, but in the main firm. he more notable changes are Adnces—Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand runk 1sts, trust receipts 5 per cent; eading, 2d incomes, 1¼, and Western ew York & Pennsylvania generals, hesapeake & Ohio lsts consols, Burlington 5s, Fort Wayne 1sts, Terre r City 1sts, St. Louis, Southwestern s, and Louisville & Nashville, Southn and Northen Alabama consol 5s, ½ r cent.

Declines—Detroit, Monroe & Toledo ts, 3 per cent; Peoria & Eastern 1sts, d Illinois Steel non-convertable 5s 2; ilkesbarre & Eastern 1sts, 1¼, and ichmond & Danville consol 6s 1 per nt. The sales were $1,707,000.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. nry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, embers of the New York, Philadelphia, Pitts- rg and Chicago stock exchanges and Chiago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Close Se. 17
T. & S. F....	20¾	20⅞	20	20⅛	20
a. Cot. Oil Co..	22¾	23¼	22¾	23⅛	23¼
o. pref.....				100	100
n. S. Ref. Co..	106½	107⅜	106⅜	107⅛	106¾
lo. pref.....				100	99½
a. Tobacco Co..	97	97	96	96⅛	96¼
lto. Ohio.....	64¾	64⅝	63	64¼	64¼
nada Southern	54	54	54	54	54¼
nadian Pacific	58⅝	58¼	58⅛		56½
l. G. Tr. Rcts.	63⅝	63⅞	63½	63¾	64⅜
B. & Q. Co....	84⅝	85⅛	84¾	84¾	84⅝
H. V. & T....				24	24
nsolidated Gas				142	142
C. & St. L..	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼
es. Mail Co..	19	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	19⅛
L. & W....	165	166	165	166	165
l. & Hudson....	132½	132½	131¾	131¾	131½
l. & C. F. Co....	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
ke Shore.....	87⅜	88	87¼	87¾	87¾
n. Electric Co.	38	38	38	37¾	37⅝
nois Central..	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102	101¾
S. & M. S....	149⅛	149½	149½	149½	149¼
E. & W.....	25	25	24½	25	25
nis. & Nash....	63½	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜	63⅜
chigan Central				109	109½
nhattan Con..	110	110	109½	109¾	110
o. Pacific....	36	36¾	35⅞	36	35¾
o. Texas Co....	34¼	35¼	34¼	34⅞	34⅝
o. pref.....				90¼	90
Y. Central....	102¾	102¾	102⅜	102¾	102¾
Y. Lake Erie..	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
J. Central....	111½	112	111	111½	110¾
Y., O. & W....	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17½
rf. & West....				13½	13½
o. pref.....				34	34
rthwest.....	103	103¼	103	103¼	102¾
rthern Pacific.	5½	5½	5¼	5	5¼
o. pref.....	19½	19¾	19¼	19	19⅜
American Co.	51	51	51	51	51
aha	42¼	42½	42½	42	42⅜
cific Mail.....	34¾	34½	32¾	33¾	33½
llman Car Co.				173¼	173
C. & St. L..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18	17¾
o. pref.....				57	57¾
nding	20	20¼	19⅝	19¾	19⅝
ck Island.....	77⅞	77⅞	77⅜	77½	77½
umers Gas.....	12	12	12	12	12
o. pref.....	38⅞	39	38½	38½	38¾
Paul.....	74¾	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝	74½
o. pref.....				126	126
o. & I.....	45	43⅝	42	42½	42
as & Pacific.	12¾	12¾	12	12	12
ion Pacific....				15¾	15¾
S. Rubber Co.	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	39
o. pref.....				98¾	98½
S. Cordage Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¾
o. pref.....				14⅜	14⅜
S. Leather....	16	16¼	16	16	16
o. pref.....	84¼	84½	83¾	84	84⅞
Bash.....	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
o. pref.....	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
T.	50	50	49	49¼	49¼
& L. E.....	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
o. pref.....	48	48	48	48	47
nsonsin Cent..					6¼

rnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior tsburg members of the New York stock exange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old stylers):

S. 5s, reg.....	111½	C. & O. 1sts of '95..	102	
o. 5s, coup.....	111½	C. & R. G. 7s.....	116¾	
o. 4s, reg.....	112	do. 4s.....	90	
o. 4s, coup.....	112	Erie 2ds.....	76¼	
o. 2s, reg.....	96½	G. H. & S. A. 6s..	106	
o. new 4s, reg.	121½	do. 5s.....	103	
o. new 4s, coup	121½	H. & T. Cent. 5s..	111	
cific 6s of '95..	109	do. 6s.....	108	
a., Class A....	103½	M. K. T. 1st 4s..	88¾	
o., Class B....	103½	do. 2d 4s.....	68½	
o., Class C....	100	Mut. Union 6s....	111	
o. Currency..	100	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	118¾	
new con. 4s..	98½	North. Pac. 1sts..	117⅝	
ouri 6s.....	100	do. 2ds.....	102⅝	
arolina 6s....	125	Northwest. cons..	141¾	
4s.....	102½	do. S.F. deb.5s..	111⅝	
ar. non-fund.	1¾	R. G. W. 1sts....	76¾	
new set 6s.	85	St. Paul con. 7s..	127⅜	
5s.....	105	do.C. & P.W.5s..	116	
old 6s.....	60	St.L. & I.M.5s..	88¾	
Centuries....	63	St.L. & S.F.G.6s.	110	
deferred....	6	Texas Pac. 1sts..	9¼	
isiana 7s....	81½	Tenn. new set 3s..	87	
second A....	23	U. P. 1sts of '96..	107¾	
So. 2ds.....	107	West Shore 4s....	107	
N. Un'd 4s..	87	Southern 5s.....	93	
& N. 1st s..	111¾			

e total sales of stocks to-day were 257,938 s, including:

Sugar.....	31,600	Pacific Mail.....	15,000
ison*	7,600	Reading	26,800
ington	24,500	Rock Island.....	11,300
icago Gas....	43,500	St. Paul.....	22,100
& C. F. Co...	8,100	Tenn. C. & I....	6,400
is. & Nash..	3,800	U. S. Leather pf.	3,600
souri Pacific.	4,900		

Third assessment paid.

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
t Chicago St. Ry..	126	126½	126	126½
th Chicago St. Ry..	293¾	293¾	293¾	293¾
e Street El. R. R..	22	22¾	22	22¾
Alley "L".....	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
Diamond Match Co.....	126½	126⅝	126½	126⅝

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F....	20	Mexican Central.	12⅛
Am. Sugar.....	107½	N. Y. & N. E...	162¼
do. pref.....	109	Old Colony.....	177½
Bay State Gas...	9½	Ore. Short Line..	10½
Bell Telephone....	199	Rubber	38¾
Boston & Albany	210	San Diego.....	3
Boston & Maine.	175½	Union Pacific....	15¾
C., B. & Q.....	85¼	West. End.....	74½
Edison El., Ill...	152½	do. pref.....	95
Fitchburg pref...	94	West. Electric...	35¾
Gen. Electric....	37½	do. pref.....	95
do. pref.....	71	Wisconsin Cent..	7½
Illinois Steel....	75		

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent...	56⅜	56½	Ind. Trac....	52	52½
Leh. Valley.	40⅝	41	Elec. Trac..	72½	73
Leh. Nav....	48	49	Peoples Tr..	65¾	66¼
Met. Trac...	100½	101	United Cos..	81¾	82
Phila. Trac.	83¾	84	Storage	46	46¼

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Frightened Shorts Covered and Wheat Advanced—Oats, Corn and Provisions Moved Up a Fraction.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Shorts took alarm to-day and became so eager for wheat that December closed at 1⅛ advance. May corn gained ⅝c. May oats ¼c and provisions also scored advances. Wheat ruled more active and decidedly strong, selling up during the first hour 1¾c from the close last night, and while there was a considerable demand later the average was 1@1¼c above the close yesterday.

A feature of the market was the sharp advance in September, which, under a brisk demand, was bid up to the same price as December, where it was fully le discount at the close yesterday. There seems to be a large short interest in September, and when an effort was made to cover it was soon found that it was extremely difficult to buy, and hence the wild and exciting bidding which put up the prices. There was nothing sensational in the news and nothing that was especially bullish, but sentiment seems to have turned; cables came firmer and domestic markets are all higher. Pardridge, Rosenranz, Brosseau, Schwartz-Dupee, Logan and Baldwin & Farnum were all good buyers, part to cover shorts and part to increase long lines, while the offerings were light and largely in the way of realizing profits on long stuff by scalpers. The receipts in the three days were again liberal—1,100 cars against 700 a year ago. Primary receipts are, however, smaller than yesterday and there seems to be a growing impression that country deliveries are sure to fall off. December sold from 59½c to 60¾c, off to 59¼c, then to 60⅝c, and at noon was 60¼c. There was another spurt in wheat during the last hour, December selling to 60¾c and September to 60¼c, but the free realizing broke December to 60¼c at the close.

There was a brisk trade in corn futures. The strength of wheat was an item in the creation of a firmer feeling in corn, as noticeable in the fact that May as well as the nearer months brought a higher price. May opened at 29⅝@29¾c, advanced to 29¾c and during the greater part of the session it kept within the narrow range of 29⅝c and 29¾@29¾c.

Oats steady and firm but did not show the strength with wheat and corn developed. May ranged at 21@21¼c and September held at 19¼c. The market kept firm during the last hour, but there was not much activity. May closing at 21¼c.

The sales for cash hog products were reported to be heavier than on any day for a month, and that caused some buying in of January shorts. October was relatively weaker than January during the greater part of the session, which was rather contradictory of the reported big sales of cash product. That condition of affairs was remedied in the end, except in the case of pork, closing prices of which showed a gain of only 5c in October, against 12½c rise in January, but both October and January lard closed 5c higher and October and January ribs were each 2½c higher.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat, 59c; No. 3 spring wheat, 57@59c; No. 2 red, 59¾c; No. 2 corn, 32¾c; No. 3 yellow corn, 33c; No. 2 oats, 19¾c; No. 2 white, 22¼@22½c; No. 3 white, 21@22c; No. 3 barley, 26@ 26¾c; No. 4, 26@33c; mess pork, per bbl, $8 25@8 37½; lard, per 100 lbs, $5 85@5 87½; short rib sides (loose), $5 15@5 25; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 5¼@5⅝c; short clear sides (boxed), 5½@5¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22; sugars, unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 378,000 bushels; oats, 595,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 163,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 219,000 bushels; oats, 263,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, brokers in grain, cotton and stocks, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles and Months.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
Wheat—				
September	59	60¾	58¾	59¾
December	59¼	60¾	59¼	60⅝
May	63¾	64½	63¾	63⅞
Corn—				
September	32¾	33¾	32¾	33⅜
October	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32⅛
December	28½	28¾	28⅜	28⅝
May	29⅜	29¾	29⅛	29⅝
Oats—				
September	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜
October	18¾	19	18¾	19
December				19
May	21	21¼	21	21¼
Pork—				
September				$ 8 25
October	$ 8 25	$ 8 27½	$ 8 22½	8 22½
January	9 42	9 55	9 42	9 52
May	9 65	9 75	9 65	9 72
Lard—				
September				
October	5 80	5 85	5 80	5 85
January	5 75	5 80	5 77	5 80
May	5 92	5 95	5 92	5 95
Short Ribs—				
September				5 15
October	5 10	5 17	5 10	5 15
January	4 85	4 87	4 82	4 87

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 48 cars; corn, 1,147 cars; oats, 372 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 319 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, 22,000 head.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Products Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Flour—Receipts, 10,800 barrels; exports, 3,400 barrels; market active, and buyers paid old asking prices freely. Wheat—Receipts, 227,800 bushels; exports, 48,000 bushels; spot market firmer. No. 2 red, 63¾c; No. 1 hard, 65⅝c; delivered; options made a big advance to-day at more than usual activity. Several big Chicago shorts covered; cables were higher; foreigners bought, and the winter wheat situation in this country is getting so strong as to inspire aggressiveness among the bulls; closed 1@ 1¼c higher; September, 62¾@63⅝c, closed at 63¾c; December, 64½@65⅝c, closed at 65⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 58,800 bushels; exports, 122,800 bushels; spot market firmer; No. 2, 35¾c; options closed ½@1¼c higher. Shorts were anxious buyers both morning and afternoon on light receipts and sympathy with wheat; September closed at 39¼c. Oats—Receipts, 71,300 bushels; spot market firmer; No. 2, 24¼c; options firm on local covering and closed unchanged to ⅛c advance; September, 24¼@24¾c, closed at 24½c; December closed at 25c. Hops fairly steady. Hides steady. Leather quiet. Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres light to heavy weights, 24c; acids, 21½@24c. Beef steady; beef hams, $15 00@15 50. Cut meats firm; pickled shoulders, 5¾c. Lard steady; western steam, closed 5⅞c. Lard steady; October closed at $6 29 asked; December closed at $6 20 asked; options steady; continent, $6 65. Pork dull.

BALITIMORE, Sept. 18.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat strong; spot and month, 62½@62¾c; December, 65¾@65⅝c; steamer No. 2 red, 59½@59⅝c; southern wheat by sample, 62@64c; do. on grade, 60@63c. Corn strong; spot, 39¾c bid; month, 39¼c bid; year, 34½@34¾c; southern white corn, 38@40c; do. yellow, 40@ 41c. Oats firm and in good demand; No. 2 white western, 26½@27c; mixed, 24½@ 24¾c. Rye inactive; No. 2, 44c, nearby; 48c western. Hay firmer and demand fair; choice timothy, $15 00.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong throughout almost the whole session on a good demand, closing firm and higher than yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 58½c; September, 59½c; December, 62¾c; May, 65¾c bid. Corn advanced; No. 2 mixed cash, 31½c; September, 31¾c; December, 24⅞c; May, 26⅝c bid. Oats strong, for futures, with speculation light; spot firm; No. 2 cash, 19c bid; September, 18c bid; December, 19½c bid; May, 21¼@21⅜c. Rye higher; No. 2, 38¼c bid.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, 65c; receipts, 3,000 bushels; shipments, 1,500 bushels. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 42c. Lard quiet and steady at $5 70. Bulk-meats easier at $5 37½. Bacon easier at $6 62½. Whisky steady; sales, 329 barrels, at $1 22. Butter firm. Sugar steady. Eggs steady at 12c. Cheese steady.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Stock Market Dull at the Opening, but Became Firm Before the Close of the Final Call.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

There was apparently a demand for securities at the opening of the local stock market, but when the conductor ended the call by a rap from his hammer not a single transaction had been made. The tone of the market was steady, and while no pronounced advances were made, no recessions of importance occurred. Some bank quotations were posted at the opening, but the only changes in the group were a decline of the asking price of Farmers deposit national bank to 710, and an advance of Mercantile bank from 59 to 63 bid. The other members of the bank list were quoted as usual.

On the first call there was some inquiry for Allegheny heating at 100, but none was offered, and the bidding price of Chartiers gas advanced from ½ to 7½. Peoples pipeage was strong at 17¾ bid, that price being named on 100-share lots, while the asking price was 13¾. The best bid posted on Pennsylvania gas on this call was 2, while it was offered at 5. There is not much danger of a trade in this stock as the bidding and asking prices are so far apart, although both are very low. For Philile 14⅛ was bid, but buying orders for this stock did not appear to be abundant at the opening call.

In the traction group during the initial call quotations were posted as usual, but brokers displayed no anxiety to get down to a trading basis. There was some inquiry for Citizens traction at 56¾, and 20 was the only bid posted on Pleasant Valley. For Birmingham traction 16½ was bid, and Duquesne traction was weak as compared with the final bid yesterday. Manchester traction did not change. The meeting of the street railway magnates yesterday had no effect upon the transactions as values are practically unchanged. One magnate who is supposed to know all about the inside of the street railway deals says that consolidation is practically completed, and another one, who is equally as well informed, says consolidation is yet a long way off. The public who is waiting to become a very active sucker, is still in the dark, and meanwhile the tractions are stationary.

On the second call some trading developed, and 408 shares of stock changed hands, including Monongahela navigation, Phillie, Citizens traction and Standard underground cable. Phillie was steady at 14⅛ bid, and was sold in 50 and 100-share lots at 14⅜. There was one transaction in the railroad list, 100 shares of Allegheny Valley railroad selling at 11⅞. This stock recently sold in Philadelphia at 12, and is disposed to be stronger in the east than on the local market.

On the final call the market was firm, and Phillie, Duquesne traction and Citizens traction made fractional advances. Phillie was strong on the improved demand, and sold on the last call at an advance of ⅛ as against the opening call. Just before the close it advanced to 14¼ bid. There was a modern demand for Duquesne traction, which advanced to 25 bid. It is street talk that Duquesne traction will be largely a gainer by consolidation, and one broker this afternoon wanted to bet that it would be quoted at 30 within 30 days. No changes of importance occurred on the last call, and the market closed firm.

For Pittsburg Junction first mortgage bonds 125 was asked.

The asking price of Penn incline first mortgage bonds dropped from 97 to 96.

There was apparently a little demand for Luster mining on the first call, and it advanced ⅛ as against the opening bid. It was offered at 11⅞ as seller 20 days.

The demand for Monongahela water is not large but it is constant, and brokers continue to bid 29½ for 100-share lots. The St. Clair water company, which is the active river front Monongahela water company, has not yet cut into the dividend rate of the latter company to any alarming extent.

There was some inquiry for Pittsburg plate glass company stock at the opening call, and 68¾ was bid for 50 shares.

Mr. J. R. McGinley, who is handling the Westinghouse machine company bonds, sold a block of $12,000 at par and accrued interest.

Crystal ice company stock was offered at par, and for 8 shares of Pittsburg insurance company 120 was asked.

The Chartiers railway has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable October 1.

On the last call 34½ was bid for 100 and 200 share blocks of Duquesne traction, and at the close of the call 35 was bid for 100 shares. It is current gossip that this stock is scheduled to sell at 40 within 30 days.

St. Paul to-day announced an increase of $87,000 in earnings for the second week of September. Missouri Pacific reported an increase of $3,000. Both are favorable reports.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $181,221,648; gold reserve, $85,456,964.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
All'y Nat...	63½	....	St. L R pf.	56	....
F. D. Nat....	....	....	P., V. & C. R.	42	....
M. & M Nat.	76½	....	Hidalgo M..	4½	....
Mer. Bank..	69½	....	Monarch M..	2	....
P. N. B. C..	275	....	West. El.	24	35
Union Nat..	510	....	Mon. Nav..	79	....
Ent. N. A'y	76	....	Mon. Water	29½	30½
Sec. N. A'y	229	....	do. pref..	90	....
Work'ns S..	150	....	do. pref..	28	35
City In....	40	....	W. A. B. Co.	....	150
German In.	59	....	S. U. Cable.	100¾	102
Peoples In..	21	....	Carb. Mchan..	....	80
Teutonia In.	52½	....	BONDS.		
All'y II. Gas.	48	50½	Pitts. Junc..		
Pitts. H. G.	75	....	1st m. 6s..	120	125
All'y H. Co.	100	....	Incomes....		
C. V. Gas....	....	....	2d m. 6s..	101	....
P. N. G. & P.	12¾	13½	Point Bridge		
Penn. Gas..	2¾	4¾	2d m. 6s..	100	....
Phila. Co....	13¾	14¼	Penn Incline	100	97
Wheel. Gas.	17⅝	19	1st m. 6s..	96	....
Cent. Trac..	25	25⅜	Cit. Tr. 5s..	112	....
Cit. Trac..	56¾	57½	Pitts. Tr. 5s..	112	....
P. V. Trac..	20	....	U. S. & S.6s.	84	*100
Birmingh. Trac..	16¼	16⅝	Birmingh. Tr. 5s..		98½
Duq. Trac..	35	....	Duq. Tr. 5s..		105
Man. Trac..	39	40	Man. Trac. 5s..		104
N. Y. pref..	11¾	12	Monon. R. 5s..		100½
P. Y. & A. R.	52	....	M. E. & S. 5s.		106
Pitts. June.	29	....	B. K. & A. 6s.		*96
P., C. &					

*And interest.

The following sales were made:

Second call—50 shares Allegheny Valley railroad at 11⅞; 4 shares Monongahela navigation at 80; 50 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅜; 100 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅛; 100 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅜; 100 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅛; 50 shares Citizens traction at 57; 50 shares Standard underground cable at 101; 50 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅜.

Third call—10 shares Manchester traction at 25⅛; 15 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅛; 80 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅜; 50 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅛; 100 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅛; 5 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅜; 50 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅜.

MONETARY.

There is a fairly good demand for discount in the local money market at 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,787,459 90
Yesterday's balances	535,528 85
Same day last week—	
Exchanges	$2,329,511 31
Balances	312,424 25
Same day last year—	
Exchanges	$2,486,601 80
Balances	391,523 51

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan 1½ per cent, closed at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, steady at 3@4. Sterling exchange dull and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 89½@ 4 89⅝ for demand, and at $4 88¾@4 88⅞ for 60 days; posted rates, $4 89@4 89½ and $4 90@4 91; commercial bills, $4 87½@4 87¾. Silver certificates, 67@67¼.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Clearings, $4,254,752; balances, $293,570. Money 5@7 per cent. New York exchange 80c discount bid.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Clearings, $15,019,000. Rates for money are steady at 5@ 6½ per cent for call loans and 5@6 per cent for commercial paper. New York exchange 25c discount asked and 35c bid; no sales; bankers' (London) sterling, $4 88¾@4 89¼.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Clearings, $13,653,670; balances, $1,725,709.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Clearings, $108,139,612; balances, $5,978,749.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Clearings, $16,787,059; balances, $2,310,066.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Clearings, $2,778,156; balances, $350,158.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creameries, 9@20c; dairies, 8½@ 17c. Eggs steady at 13½@14½c. Cheese, 9@ 9¾c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Butter firm; western dairy, 9½@13c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Butter market strong and 1c higher; fancy western creamery, 20c. Eggs firm and ½@1c higher; fresh nearby, 17c; western, 16½@17c. Cheese firmer.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Butter and eggs steady and unchanged. Cheese steady, firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Steady, Hogs Firm and Sheep and Lambs Stronger.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 120 loads, against 89 loads last Monday; although the supply was considerably larger the previous week, the market ruled fairly active, but at a decline of 10c per cwt. from the prices of last week; stockers and feeders are in fair demand, and sell from $2 50 to $3 50, according to weight and quality; receipts to-day light; market about steady at quotations.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb.....	$ 5 30@ 5 60
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lb.....	5 00@ 5 25
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb.....	4 65@ 5 00
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb.....	4 20@ 4 50
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb.....	3 60@ 4 10
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb.....	3 25@ 3 50
Common, 700 to 900 lb.....	2 40@ 3 10
Rough, half fat, 1,600 to 1,300 lb...	2 50@ 3 65
Common to good fat oxen.....	1 75@ 4 00
Common to good fat bulls.....	1 75@ 3 00
Common to good fat cows.....	1 75@ 3 00
Heifers, 800 to 1,100 lb.....	2 75@ 4 25
Bologna cows, per head.....	0 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers.....	15 00@45 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 18 double-deck loads; with firmer markets west and good demand for the best grades, together with a special fat bulk, the market ruled active at an advance of 10@15c per cwt., while common grades ruled steady at the closing prices of last week; receipts to-day, 6 double-deck loads; market firm at Monday's prices.

Prime light.....	$4 75@4 80
Prime medium weights.....	4 75@4 85
Common Yorkers and grassers.....	4 50@4 65
Heavy hogs.....	4 50@4 65
Light pigs.....	4 00@4 40
Good roughs.....	3 75@4 25
Piggy sows and stags.....	3 00@3 50

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 19 double-deck loads; with the light supply and good demand for all grades, the market ruled active at an advance of 10@15c per cwt. over last week's closing prices; lambs were in good demand, and sold 25c per cwt. higher; receipts to-day, 5 double-deck loads; market a shade stronger on all grades.

Export wethers, 110 to 125 lb.....	$5 60@4 00
Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lb.....	3 25@3 50
Good wethers, 85 to 90 lb.....	2 75@3 10
Fair, 70 to 80 lb., mixed ewes and wethers	2 00@2 50
Common, 65 to 70 lb.....	1 50@1 90
Culls	1 00@2 50
Spring lambs, fair to choice.....	2 60@5 00
Veal calves.....	4 50@5 75
Heavy calves.....	2 00@3 00

SALES OF THE SALES.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck: Cattle—20 head, 26,640 lb, $5 25; 13 head, 17,270 lb, $4 85; 26 head, 28,410 lb, $4 40; 7 head, 8,470 lb, $4 25; 3 head, 3,010 lb; $4 15; 47 head, 48,320 lb, $4 10; 19 head, 16,880 lb, $4 05; 3 head, 2,520 lb, $3 90; 24 head, 16,910 lb, $3 40; 4 oxen, 6,100 lb, $3 35; 10 head, 8,130 lb, $3 25; 25 head, 19,210 lb, $3 20; 27 head, 19,880 lb, $3 15; 7 head, 4,800 lb, $3 00; 17 head, 10,480 lb, $2 60; 26 head, 23,260 lb, $2 50; 13 head, 5,360 lb, $2 25; 8 cows, 8,330 lb, $3 00; 1 head, 13,310 lb, $4 80. Hogs—86 head, 15,430 lb, $4 85; 105 head, 18,100 lb, $4 65; 69 head, 13,310 lb, $4 80. Sheep—137 head, 10,440 lb, $2 87½; 35 head, 3,480 lb, $3 50; 120 head, 9,600 lb, $2 75; 30 head, 3,150 lb, $3 00; 3 calves, 370 lb, $7 00; 2 calves, 210 lb, $6 50.

Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff: Cattle—20 head, 15,550 lb, $3 25; 18 head, 14,070 lb, $3 05; 16 head, 11,850 lb, $2 75; 20 head, 13,720 lb, $3 40; 19 head, 16,150 lb, $3 50; 19 head, $4 75; 43 head, 7,040 lb, $4 85; 25 head, 4,380 lb, $4 80; 25 head, 6,330 lb, $4 60. Sheep—27 head, 2,520 lb, $2 35; 59 head, 3,810 lb, $4 35; 61 head, 5,020 lb, $5 00; 75 head, 6,720 lb, $3 55; 2 calves, 260 lb, $5 00.

McCord, Reiss & Newburn: Cattle—25 head, 24,470 lb, $3 40; 16 head, 16,420 lb, $4 00; 10 head, 6,990 lb, $3 35; 28 head,

SECRET ORDER IN FINE ARRAY.

AN IMPOSING STREET PARADE BY THE JUNIOR MECHANICS AT McKEESPORT.

FIVE THOUSAND IN LINE.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Are Features of the Display.

MEMBERSHIP IS FALLING OFF.

Everybody had a day off in McKeesport yesterday, and all roads seemed to lead there. The occasion was a greeting to the state council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, which gathered there to hold its thirty-sixth annual meeting. Railroads, trolley roads and steamboats turned an almost endless stream of people into the town.

The zenith of the demonstration was reached in the parade in the afternoon, which contained about 5,000 people. Every town almost in western Pennsylvania was represented, either by a delegation or by individuals. Pittsburg and Allegheny were particularly in evidence. Among the first in line were some 20 members of the various commanderies of uniformed American Mechanics in Pittsburg, who made a very showy appearance. Equally attractive was the Washington infantry. A hundred or more marching behind the banner of the Pride of the West council, of Allegheny, wore plug hats, and another delegation from Allegheny appeared in white duck suits and carried umbrellas in red, white and blue. One of the McKeesport councils also carried umbrellas in the patriotic colors; another McKeesport delegation appeared in white caps and trousers, leather belts, black coats, no vests and buff gloves; still another McKeesport council wore silk hats and full dress. In the parade were carried a number of banners bearing inscriptions such as "Church and State Forever Separate" and "Public Schools the Nation's Wealth." The delegation from Jeannette brought along a representation of the public school building in that town, which was carted on a wagon. Just ahead of John V. Keech council, of Pittsburg, marched half a dozen girls, apparently on their way home from school; they wore Liberty caps, and ribbons in red, white and blue were tied around their books. There were about 25 brass bands and 8 or 10 drum corps in line. The marching continued fully two hours. From a spectacular standpoint the parade could not have been improved on. It was a credit to the order and to McKeesport.

The first session of the state council was held yesterday morning in Altmeyer's theater. Prior to that an address of welcome was made by Mayor Andre, to which reply was made by State Councilor Crane. Then the doors were closed and the council went into secret session. Candidates for the various offices were then named, as follows: For state councilor, C. B. Johnston, Wilkesbarre. For state vice-councilor, Charles P. Lang, Allegheny; Rev. M. D. Lichtliter, Sharpsburg, and James W. McCleary, Southside, Pittsburg. For state council treasurer, H. Wells Buser, Hummelstown, and John W. Calver, Philadelphia. For national representative from the eastern district of the state to the national council, Samuel B. Mench, Dr. W. M. H. Williams and Joseph G. Cullen, all of Philadelphia. For delegate from the middle district, Walter Beck, of Pictured Rocks, and Cyrus Weiss, of Wilkesbarre. York and Gettysburg are contesting for next year's council.

It will be observed that no one was named to represent the western district of the state at the national council; this is due to the great loss of membership in this part of Pennsylvania, which now leaves the district too small to be entitled to representation.

Following the nomination of candidates Mr. H. Wells Buser rose to a question of personal privilege and made answer to articles reflecting on him that appeared in the "American" and other periodicals. He made an able defense and the members seemed satisfied of his innocence, so much so that a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the case was voted down. Charges against Past Councilors Kerr and Collins, growing out of the late Quay-Hastings campaign, will be reached probably to-day, but it is intimated that nothing serious will be allowed to develop. In view of the late unpleasantness in the order and the loss of membership in this part of the state it is believed that an effort to restore the harmony will be made and as little done as possible to further widen the breach between the factions.

H. W. Buser, who was manager of the order's legislative work at Harrisburg last winter and who particularly looked after the religious garb and flag bills, was presented by Rev. W. C. Weaver with a gold emblem, a gift from councils in Philadelphia and of the middle district.

The election of officers takes place this morning. The friends of Lang say they are sure he will be elected vice-state councilor. As a straw indicating where sits the wind they give the polling of trains; thus, on a Philadelphia train, out of 140 representatives Lang had 111; on another train he had 187 out of 210.

The candidacy of Calver and Buser for treasurer has aroused much feeling. Calver has been treasurer for the past 30 years. Last night no one was willing to predict the outcome of the fight. The middle district is almost solid for Buser. Gettysburg is believed to have no chance whatever to secure the state council next year.

Last night the visitors were entertained with elaborate fireworks, a phantom bicycle parade and a ball in Turner hall. The sessions are likely to be prolonged until Friday night, a day longer than usual. Among the important things to come up will be a proposition to have the subordinate councils elect the state officers in order that time may be saved by the state council, which usually requires a whole day for such election. It is predicted, however, that the scheme will be voted down.

LICHTLITER GOT THE PLUM.

The Sharpsburg Minister the Favorite of the Junior Mechanics.

The state council, Junior American Mechanics, in session at McKeesport, at 7 o'clock last evening ended the long-drawn and animated contest for the office of state vice-councilor, by giving the honor to Rev. M. D. Lichtliter, pastor of the Methodist church at Sharpsburg. On the first ballot he had 277 votes; Charles P. Lang, of Allegheny, had 187, and James W. McCleary, of the Southside, Pittsburg, had 103. For the second ballot McClearly was dropped. Between the other two the votes were then divided as follows: Lichtliter, 328; Lang, 194.

For treasurer of the state council John W. Calver, of Philadelphia, was elected on the second ballot over H. Wells Buser, of Hummelstown, by a vote of 397 to 166. For representative to the national council from the eastern district, M. H. Williams won over Samuel B. Mench, by a vote of 282 to 232; both are from Philadelphia. For representative from the middle district a second ballot also was necessary, the honor going to Cyrus Weiss, of Wilkesbarre, who had 256 votes, as against 225 polled by Walter Beck, of Picture Rocks.

The question overshadowing all others at McKeesport last night was the effect that the election of Lichtliter would have on the future of the order. As a rule, the delegates were very jubilant. They went about the town singing songs and hurrahing for the new vice-councilor, and at a late hour a party of his supporters, fantastically arrayed, went out on a horn toot.

Wilmer Crow, business manager of the Harrisburg "Star-Independent," and a delegate to the state council, was asked by a "Post" reporter how his end of the state felt about the matter. He replied: "The country delegates and those from the cities and towns of the eastern end of the state voted for Lichtliter because they wanted peace, and thought as he was a minister they could best get it through him. If he keeps aloof from the factions and does not allow himself to be dominated by them, he will be upheld, and can do great work for the order. Our people are getting weary of the fight in the order out here."

When Edward S. Deemer, secretary of the state council, was approached on the prospects of harmony, he said:

"Goodness knows, the order needs harmony badly enough. If the report I read them does not open their eyes I don't know what will. During the past year the net loss of membership in the order in Pennsylvania has been 3,129. During the past three years the net loss of members in the west districts, embracing 25 counties, has been 13,456, or one-third of the total membership. During the same time there have been admitted some 12,000 new members in the district, which shows that the total loss in the district during the past three years has been about 25,000. The other two districts have been trying to make up for the western's loss; last year the eastern district gained 19 councils and the middle 15, while the western lost 39. The order paid out $29,308 in benefits and relief, but the treasury is now about empty."

Then the scribe looked up Mr. Lichtliter and detailed to him the gist of the discussions in the hotels and on the streets. This evoked from him this outlining of policy:

"In my canvass for the office for which I was elected I did not affiliate with any side or faction. I received my votes from all. Hence, I am independent, so far as allegience to any particular following is concerned; therefore, if I have any honors to give or favors to show I will recognize no party or section. I will treat all alike. During my year as vice-councilor I will have especial oversight of the western district, and my work will consist of two things, to harmonize the present discordant elements, and try to regain the ground the order has lost in this district. Leaders of all factions have come to me and assured me of their hearty support, which, with the good times coming on, should enable us to pick up our old members again, and many new ones. By the time my year as past councilor and past commander has expired, three years from now, I think we can have the order in good shape again in this part of the state. You newspaper people have been saying all along that we had a 'fight;' now just put that down as a very warm 'contest,' and you will be nearer right."

Memorial services in honor of the deceased members of the order were held last night in the First Methodist church, which was packed. Rev. M. D. Lichtliter was one of the speakers. An elaborate program of music was rendered. Later a reception was given the retiring councilor in Altmeyer's theater.

Yesterday's work of the state council was largely routine. A proposition to have the state council pay the delegates 3 cents mileage and $2 50 a day while in attendance at the state council was voted down. It was estimated by the committee considering the matter that under such arrangements the present session would cost the state council $20,000. At present the mileage is 2½ cents and is paid by the subordinate councils. It was decided to pay a premium of $20 to the organizer of every new council having 30 members.

Some time ago a number of subordinate councils adopted resolutions condemning certain articles in the "American." These resolutions found their way upon the records of the national council and upon the records of the Pennsylvania state council. Afterward the national council voted to strike them off. The same thing was asked of the state council yesterday, but it refused. The enemies of Stephen Collins say this goes to show that he no longer dominates the state council. The friends of Collins, however, say that Lichtliter is their man, and they were among the noisiest shouters on the McKeesport streets last night.

The council decided that a set of flags should be prepared and placed over the state headquarters. An effort to increase the salary of the state councilor from $1,000 to $1,200 and give him office rent and another clerk at a salary of $600 a year was frowned down by the finance committee. The committee recommended that, despite the decrease in assets, the percapita tax should remain at 22 cents, the national council having increased the percapita tax 2 cents, which will net the state council $5,139 47.

MUST OUST THE PRIESTS.

China Cannot Progress Until the Taoist Faith Is Dead.

The ceremonies so often observed on occasions of death all have their origin in the demonology of the Taoists, says "Harper's Weekly." Paper clothes, paper palaces, paper pipes, and paper money are burnt when a man dies to provide the soul of the dead with means of bribing his way through the devil's kingdom to rest, and the clothes burned are often patterned after high officials' gowns in order to impress more favorably the spirits encountered on the mysterious journey.

Taoiust priests are called to consult the soul of the departed, to ascertain its wishes. They discover the locality for burial, and indicate all details of this last service to the dead.

The Shanghai railroad met its doom from this source. The priest informed the people that the rumbling noise of the cars and the steam engine were distasteful to the dead who filled the numerous mounds along its course. To appease the wrath of the dead, Chinese capitalists bought the road, with its equipments, and tore up the tracks, and stored the entire plant under sheds at Shanghai. Thus it is seen that this religion stands in the way of all innovations in that old country, and the first thing necessary in order to introduce railroads into China is to dethrone the priests and infuse a little common sense into the people.

During the prevalence of the great famine in northwestern China in 1874-8 there was an unusual flood in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The priests endeavored to solve the mystery of this uneven distribution of rain. The censure fell upon the royal household at Pekin. It is the duty of the emperor to enter the temple of heaven twice a year and invoke the blessings of heaven upon the people. He always asks for rain among other things, and the impression obtained that the emperor had hurriedly asked for rain, but had not taken the pains to state where he wanted it. The result was that floods came in some places, while famine from drought came in other parts of the empire. This feeling was producing a general spirit of revolt, when in 1878, the rains came to the rescue of the drought-smitten provinces.

A few of the more intelligent Chinamen at Shanghai with whom I have conversed exhibited an independence of thought which was exceptional. It showed a tendency to break away from the tyranny of ignorance and superstition, which tendency must eventually spread sufficiently to awaken an age of reason. And when it comes the Taoiist high priest must fold his tent and silently march away.

But the dominance of ignorance and the quackery of priests will hold China in slavery to an unreasoning fear and irrational faith for generations yet unborn. Yet the seeds of a better intelligence are being planted in this dark corner of the earth. The people observe that Europeans give no heed to imaginary devils, and nevertheless prosper without the intervention of priests; and thus the realization will eventually dawn upon them of how grievously their forefathers have been hoodwinked, cheated and robbed by the reign of demonology, created and perpetuated for their own gain by the army of Taoiist priests.

In This Work-a-Day World

Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure and anxieties of business. Paresis, wasting of the nervous tissues, a sudden and unforeward collapse of the mental and physical faculties are daily occurrences, as the columns of the daily press show. Fortify the system when exhausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most helpful medicine of the weak, worn-out and infirm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and malaria.

THE CHINAMAN VINDICATED.

CHARLES KING WAS IN MUNCY WHEN HIS ALLEGED CRIMES WERE COMMITTED.

DOCTOR REINSEL ON TRIAL.

He Is Charged With Beating an Insane Patient.

HEAVY EXECUTION LIST ISSUED.

The trial of Charles King, the Chinaman charged with enticing young girls to his laundry at 120 Ohio street, Allegheny, was concluded before Judge S. A. McClung. King was acquitted and the county will have to pay the costs.

The trial occupied almost the entire day. A large number of the defendant's fellow-countrymen were present during the trial, and an unusual number of lawyers gathered in the court room to hear the evidence when it became known that the defense would endeavor to prove an alibi.

The commonwealth gave the strongest testimony on Tuesday, and had little of importance to offer yesterday morning. Rev. R. F. McClain, and W. H. Ellis, of Muncy, were the principal witnesses for the defense. They testified that King had been at Sunday school on May 5 and May 12 last. The assaults on the girls, Hattie Hollinsworth, Verilla Priest and Jessie McQuade, were committed between those dates. Ellis said he passed King's laundry, at Muncy, almost every day that week and would have missed him had he been out of town.

Attorney W. P. Potter argued the case for the defense and District Attorney Haymaker for the commonwealth. The jury was out about half an hour and returned verdicts of acquittal in each of the three cases.

Dr. H. T. Reinsel, of Crafton, whose arrest for an alleged assault upon Clara Dinger, an insane woman, caused such a sensation some weeks ago, was placed on trial before Judge S. A. McClung. He is charged with assault and battery, it being alleged that he brutally beat the insane woman while she was under his care at his house in Crafton. Agent Samuel F. O'Brien is the prosecutor in the case.

H. D. Dilk, a neighbor of Reinsel, was the only witness examined. He testified to seeing the crazy woman strapped to a porch at Reinsel's house. Dilk also said he had seen Reinsel whip the woman. The trial will be continued to-day.

Other cases before the court yesterday were the following: Robert Curran vs. John Melett et al., assault and battery, defendant acquitted and costs put on the prosecutor; Commonwealth vs. Maggie E. Simmers, assault and battery, defendant convicted and sentenced to pay costs; Elizabeth Rebel vs. Charles Schultz, assault and battery, defendant convicted and costs divided; O. A. Hallingsworth vs. Frank Hoop, assault and battery, defendant convicted, but not sentenced.

Christ Ripple and Charles Meyers were fined $10 for contempt of court "in failing to appear when subpenaed in the case against Frank Mason. Meyers was brought into court on Tuesday and said Ripple, his employer, would not allow him to leave his work for court. County Detective Robert Robinson has sued J. J. Brennen, the wholesale liquor dealer, of Braddock, charging him with illegal liquor selling. Brennen is the liquor dealer who employed Stephen Kertesz, who was acquitted in criminal court Tuesday of illegal liquor selling. The information is made under the instructions of Judge Porter, who said Brennen should have been sued originally, as well as Kertesz.

The grand jury returned two true bills against E. D. Schultz, manager of the Casino, on the suits brought by J. E. Braxton and Rev. H. H. Brown, both of whom are colored people, who allege that Schultz refused them admission to the Casino on or about July 2.

John R. Christy and Joseph W. Payne, supervisors of Versailles township, had a true bill returned against them for an alleged misdemeanor. Allen H. Woods charges that they are neglecting their duties as supervisors and causing certain roads to become dangerous by refusing to repair them.

Other true bills were returned as follows:

Edward Harrington, entering a dwelling; Harry Jackson, Frank McCullough, Mike Dolan, E. Dujanovich, Frank Marlen et al., Alexander Walker, larceny; Max Moser, false pretense; Joseph J. Snyder, B. S. Levin, perjury; Sigmund Chizanowski, libel; Mike Molnar, Stephen Gruttner, nuisance; Robert Hamilton, riot; George Gerhart, assisted assault and battery; Frank Eble, Ida Carr, George Smith, John Holtzal, John Galvin et al., John Nowiski, assault and battery.

In the divorce suit of Wm. E. Carpenter against Jennie T. Carpenter an answer was filed by the respondent, in which she denies the charges of infidelity made against her by her husband.

W. B. Kirker was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Mary E. Gray against John Gray.

A decree was granted in the case of Dr. Ferdinand Vernan against Ida L. Vernan. This is the case in which the respondent went to Europe with her husband on a pleasure tour and remained there. Desertion was alleged.

Hannah Hanley sued the city of Pittsburg in the common pleas court to recover $10,000 damages. The plaintiff owns property on Brady street, and claims it has been injured by the erection of the new bridge across the Monongahela river. She says she was not consulted as to the probable damages that should have been allowed her.

August A. Wojinski entered a suit against the Duquesne traction company for $5,000 damages for injuries sustained in being thrown off a car.

An answer was filed in the case of L. G. Haler & Co. against the Union gas company, of McKeesport, to collect an alleged balance of business of $11,075 87. It is related that the company would work Haler & Co. to use gas from their wells, and pay them half the gross receipts. About $14,000 was spent in making connections, and then it is claimed by the plaintiffs that the wells turned out to be worthless. Others were bought, and Haler & Co. claim half the receipts from these.

In the case of David Jarvis et al against David Burton et al, the latter comprising the Gentlemen's Southside driving park association, John A. Schaub filed an opinion asking that the judgment be opened. He claims he is in no way connected with the concern. A rule was granted on the plaintiffs to show cause why the judgment should not be opened.

Hugh Miller of Leet township, leaves all his property to his wife for life. After her death it goes to her four children. The will of Abraham Wucherer leaves all his estate to his wife.

Coyle & Munn entered a suit against the Central traction company to recover $1,100 for damaging a wagon and killing a horse struck by a car on Wylie avenue February 27, 1895.

The account of the committee in the case of S. C. Reynolds against Mrs. Hannah Reynolds was filed. The accountants charge themselves with $85,975, of which amount there is a balance in their hands of $81,985 35.

J. W. Dale filed a petition for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the lunacy of Hugh Roberts.

The date for the meeting of the viewers to appraise the Point bridge has been changed from September 28 to October 5.

A verdict of $228 31 for the plaintiff was rendered in the case of Jacob A. Franz against the borough of Homestead, in action on mechanic's lien.

John W. Paul has appealed from the award of the board of viewers in the matter of the change of grade of Manton alley, and a jury trial has been awarded.

Executions aggregating over $11,000 were issued against M. Levy, as follows: J. S. Lesser & Co., $369 42; the Cooly furniture company, $872; Porter Bros. & Co., $219; L. Levy, $1,000; J. S. Lesser & Co., $1,452 85; Morris Einstein, $350; Joseph Goldman, $2,000; Harry Nelkin, $2,000; David Levy, $1,000; Joseph Levy, $1,000. Other executions were issued as follows: McGaw & Goff, ltd., for use, vs George Diels et al, administrators, $500; Anna M. Dellenbach, administrator, vs George Bush, Jr., $4,669 69; S. W. Smart vs the Franz brick company, ltd., $207 27; Sarah Baker vs Olma Mundell, $216 50; the Pheonix brewing company vs James McDade, $500; same vs same, $600; same vs same, $500; Frank M. Bailey vs Frederick W. Bithell, $1,154 73; Mrs. Elizabeth Dyer vs Jacob S. Reisch, $1,434 09; Lawrence Boell vs John Saboslay, $183 50; Louisa Ward, executor, vs Emahlen Flower et al, $2,220; the Metropolitan national bank of Pittsburg vs George Morris, $4,573 88; Nelson Ferguson, assignee, vs Mary R. Rohbock, administrator, $2,158 10.

GUMMED UP.

The Peculiar Condition That Frequently Affects Ozark People.

Old man Beaver came into the Gertrude G. camp one morning. He was looking rather dazed, and his usually prompt "Howdy" came with effort.

"What's the matter, Mr. Beaver?" someone asked. "Aren't you feeling well to-day?"

"No, not very," the old man answered. "I believe I'm kinder gummed up."

"Gummed up," according to the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," is a condition that becomes somewhat prevalent in the Ozark country in midsummer. It can hardly be said to be of epidemic form, for many escape it. The duration varies much with temperament. Some people recover in a few days. Others remain for two or three or more weeks under the peculiar affection. July and August are the months in which the cases of gummed up are most frequently encountered.

There may not be a lazy bone in an Ozark country farmer's body during the spring and well into the summer. But after the crop is laid by he will announce his intention to "rest up" a little. He will lie down on the gallery or sit on a box at the blacksmith shop day after day. His muscles relax, and a mental lethargy ensues, from which he cannot be aroused even by the hounds starting a deer. And so he will remain inert as to all his faculties. He is "gummed up." At any other time of the year when you ride up to the gate you will be met with a cheery:

"Light, stranger, light."

But in the "gummed up" period the hospitable intent fails. A listless stare greets you. Inquiries for places and distances develop either ignorance or misinformation. Soon after the crossing of Denton's ferry a stop was made at a house to inquire the way to a certain postoffice, known to be about eight miles distant. The woman, who sat on the gallery, slowly rocking, tried to arouse herself, but the effort was too much. At length she said she had never heard of such a place, and it would be best to ask at the next house.

"How far is it to Yellville?" was the inquiry put to three sane men in a distance of half a mile. The first said it was seven miles, the second 10, and the third eight. After a couple of hours another inquiry was made. This time the answer was:

"Hit's three sights and a right smart chance, stranger."

That proved to be strictly accurate. It was three "sights" of the town from the tops of three successive hills, and a "right smart chance" of a ride along the valley beyond the last hill. The man who gave this information was not "gummed up."

Getting into Yellville was nothing like as difficult as getting out of it. When it came time to leave one of the leading citizens of an adjoining county offered his company on the way to Buffalo City. He had been in Yellville on business, and seemed to know everybody, and to be especially well acquainted with the country. A mile out of town the leading citizen, who had been chatting pleasantly, suddenly stopped and said in a tone of perplexity:

"Hold on; this doesn't look like the Buffalo City road."

He looked back and then forward. Some children came along with bags and buckets on the way to school.

"Girls," he asked, "is this road to Buffalo City?"

"No, sir," they chirped. "This is the road to Gassville."

"Huh!" said the leading citizen; "I don't know when I made a break like this. Of course, it is the Gassville road. I've been over it enough times to know it. We'll have to turn back."

So the horses were wheeled and headed into Yellville again. Just on the outskirts of the town the leading citizen said:

"Now, we'e all right."

He directed the course over a well traveled road along the high bank of the beautiful crooked creek until a ford was reached. The horses waded in and drank from the bright water flowing over a clean gravel bed. Gradually the leading citizen recovered his composure, and his conversation on the country and its future became animated again. The ford had been left behind 15 minutes when a huge red mill loomed up in front, with a dripping flume over the road. The leading citizen stopped talking, rode up to the door of the mill, and addressed himself to some one within.

"Is this the Buffalo City road?" asked the leading citizen.

"No," came from within; "this road goes to Rush postoffice."

"You ought to have kept along the other side of the creek, and crossed at the next ford," came from within.

The leading citizen turned. The expression upon his face was a study. It was one of utter helplessness. All he could say was:

"Well, I'm gummed."

PARDONED THE METHODIST.

General Grant Merciful to a Clerical Moonshiner.

The following story of General Grant, the New York "Herald" says, is said never to have found its way into print, and is vouched for by William Blaikie, who is attorney for the heirs of the widow of Daniel B. Fayerweather whose millions were left to colleges and charitable institutions.

Mr. Blaikie was in charge of the pardon bureau under E. R. Hoar, General Grant's attorney-general. It was Mr. Blaikie's duty to make a report upon a case which was prepared from the district-attorney's side of the case and that of the prisoner and the prisoner's friends. This report would be presented to the attorney-general for his consideration, and whatever he would indorse upon the report would be confirmed by General Grant. In the case of a Methodist minister serving a sentence for illegal distilling Mr. Blaikie reported:

"This Methodist minister, ignorant of the consequences of his act, forsook the ministry and brewed whiskey in a quiet little mountain still. He got three months, and has served half his time. He thinks he has been punished enough, and that he should be pardoned."

It was well known that President Grant was a stanch Methodist. Attorney-General Hoar indorsed upon the report:

"I recommend a pardon. I also respectfully recommend that the president read the within report."

When the report came back to Mr. Blaikie President Grant had written across the face of the paper, "Pardon granted."

Death at Riverside.

Deputy Coroner A. C. Moreland was called to the western penitentiary last evening to hold an inquest on the body of James Ball, who died from diphtheria, after an illness of 18 days. The jury rendered a verdict according to the facts. Ball was 36 years old and married. He was committed to the penitentiary from Allegheny county on May 4, 1895, for burglary.

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KINDERGARTENS' LOCAL SUCCESS.

GRAND RESULTS ACHIEVED BY A WOMAN'S PHILANTHROPIC MOVEMENT.

THREE YEARS' GOOD WORK.

A Normal Training School Department.

CHILDREN CROWDED OUT.

The kindergarten school is a success and has come to stay in Pittsburg. This system of educating the very young as taught by its founder, the great German teacher, Froebel, although only established in this city three short years ago, has already achieved success and secured a firm foothold and standing such as its importance rightly merits. Starting with one small kindergarten in this city three years ago and with a small attendance, there are now 12 kindergarten schools equipped and running, and they do not begin to fill the need, as hundreds of children have been turned away from their doors for lack of accommodation. The work of the kindergarten system in this city is therefore no longer an experiment, but an unqualified success. Interest in the work is continually growing and increasing. A brief sketch of the organization, which has accomplished this marvelous work in this short period, together with its present prospects and outlook, will prove of unusual interest at this time to every lover of education and humanity. As has been well said by a well-known educator, "The hope of the world lies in the children."

The presence of the kindergarten schools in the educational system of the Greater Pittsburg is due to the work of the Free kindergarten association of Pittsburg and Allegheny, which was organized and is at present composed of some of the most prominent and most respectable women of these cities. This association was organized November 30, 1892, and its object was the mental, moral and physical training of the poor and neglected children from 3 to 7 years of age. As a result the first free kindergarten school in Pittsburg was opened in the Franklin school building, corner of Franklin and Logan streets, January 23, 1893, with Caroline McCulloch was the principal, and Miss Mary Weisbrod, assistant. This school was called the "Alice Macfarlane memorial kindergarten," in honor of the late Alice Macfarlane, who, during her brief life did so much to foster and awaken the kindergarten spirit in this city. Previous to this time there were no free kindergarten schools in the city, and but one or two private ones. In 1889 Miss Macfarlane had started a kindergarten school in connection with the Domestic training school, East End, but it was given up after a short time. Three more kindergartens were established during the year 1892, and one more last year, and seven in the past year, thus completing the 12 up which are now in successful operation. They are located as follows:

No. 1, Alice Macfarlane memorial kindergarten, at Franklin and Logan streets.

No. 2, Cutten memorial school, corner Fulton and Page streets, Allegheny.

No. 3, Ogontz kindergarten, near the Point.

No. 4, Wallace memorial, at Smallman street, near Thirty-first.

No. 5, Kingsley house, 1725 Penn avenue.

No. 6, the Columbian kindergarten, Soho school building, Fifth avenue.

No. 7, the Louisa J. Herron kindergarten, Carson street, near Thirteenth, Southside.

No. 8, Susan E. Blow kindergarten, South Fourteenth street.

No. 9, Nelson Reed memorial, Minersville school, Thirty-third street.

No. 10, First ward school kindergarten, Robecca and School streets, Allegheny.

No. 11, the Ralston school, Penn avenue and Fifteenth street.

No. 12, the Humboldt school, Twentieth and Sarah streets.

At these kindergartens are enrolled over 500 small children, which is but a small fraction of the vast number that should be in such institutions. At each of these schools is a principal and assistant teachers.

There appears to be a misapprehension abroad in the minds of the people that these kindergarten schools are supported by the public school fund, but such is not the case. They have so far been established and maintained by the private subscriptions of some of our liberal-hearted citizens, due to the earnest efforts of this Free kindergarten association. This year, however, the Central board of education has appropriated the sum of $5,000 to the support of kindergartens in Pittsburg. The application of this sum is confined strictly to the payment of the salaries of the principals only, and does not relieve the association in any degree of the necessity for money to pay the assistant teachers, and for other purposes, such as securing of pianos, furniture, and the necessary school supplies. The last legislature passed an appropriation of $5,000 for the Free kindergarten association, but Governor Hastings vetoed the measure on the score of poverty. The association, through the kind efforts of Senator Flinn, also secured the passage of an act by the last legislature which Governor Hastings approved, that authorizes school boards of education of cities of the second class to co-operate with and appropriate moneys to kindergarten schools.

In these kindergarten schools the children are taught the elementary principles of all their subsequent training in the common schools. When they enter the primary schools they make very rapid progress due to this early training which they have received. To sum up briefly, the kindergarten develops the threefold nature of the child, giving equal importance to his mental, moral and spiritual development. This early training is of the utmost importance, as it is stated on the best authority that only 99 per cent of the children remain in the public schools until 10 years of age.

In connection with the kindergarten work here a training school for teachers has also been established, which meets four times a week in the Ralston school, and there are over 30 now enrolled in the training class. Lectures are given each afternoon by some of the following instructors: Miss Caroline H. McCulloch, a graduate of the St. Louis kindergarten school; Miss Pauline B. Washburn, Miss Alice J. Snider and Miss Martha Wood, of the Chicago kindergarten college; Miss Jean MacLachlan, of the Albany normal; Miss Louise M. Steinway, of Frau Froebel's kindergarten school, Germany, and Mrs. M. E. Von Wagoner, superintendent of drawing in the city schools. The fee for a course in the training school is $75. Mrs. David Kirk and Mrs. W. A. Herron have recently donated $50 for two scholarships.

The following prominent and well-known women constitute the officers of the association:

President, Mrs. W. A. Herron; vice-presidents, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. William C. Clark, Miss S. H. Killikelly, Miss Isabella Wallace; recording secretary, Miss Lizzie Macfarlane, 5641 Rural avenue; corresponding secretary, Miss Eleanor McElroy, 4215 Fifth avenue; treasurer, Mrs. James Dickson, 571 South Highland avenue; superintendent, Mrs. Z. A. Cutten; directors, Miss Se-N. Arbuthnot, Mrs. W. W. Card, Miss Isabella Wallace, Mrs. Henry A. Laughlin, Mrs. James Dickson, Miss Lizzie Macfarlane, Mrs. George W. Dilworth, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Mrs. William Frew, Mrs. W. M. McKelvy, Mrs. W. A. Herron, Miss S. H. Killikelly, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. W. C. Clark and Mrs. J. M. Patterson.

SHOWS IN THE CHIN.

Study That Point When Picking a Woman to Marry.

New York Herald.

"Never marry a woman with a square, prominent chin," said the philosopher with a beard, gazing abstractedly out of the car window, "unless you want a boss."

"And don't go off and get a wife with a retreating chin, either, if you care to know just what's going to happen when you come home at 2 in the morning." This wise observation came from a small, nervous man on the opposite seat.

"That's right," put in a third, a slovenly-looking, stout gentleman in a red necktie that had gone wrong, "that's right; nor a woman with one of those little, round, sharp-pointed chins, for she'll expect too much of you, sure. She won't wash—no sir; she won't wash."

"But I don't want to get married," I protested. "I don't want a boss. Neither do I want a woman who will take in washing. If I did want to get married, I'd never think of hunting up a woman by her chin."

"The chin is the best indicator of a woman's true disposition," replied the philosopher. "By her chin ye shall know her. Now, there is an ideal domestic chin up there in the end of this car—the other end. One of those kind of chins, neither pointed nor square, retreating nor prominent, but round and dimpled—the blue shirt waist——"

"Hold on there, old man!" exclaimed a red-faced man, with a slight discoloration beneath his left eye, who had been listening from an adjacent seat. "You have been chinning there about chins a long time and I ain't said no word, because it ain't none o' my business, but now you bring in the little woman in the blue waist up there, who has been a watchin' down this way, and she's my wife, and you're dead wrong and don't know nothin' about chins. That's what! For she can talk the whitewash off'n a fence and does her wash before breakfast every Monday. And if you are looking for a beau she's right in it. As for showin' what she'll do when you come in full at 2 o'clock in the morning—do you see that eye of mine? Huh! You fellers make me sick!"

The philosopher looked silently out of the car widow, while the rest of us busily got our traps together for the next station.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Senator John A. Lemon.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—Hon. John A. Lemon, ex-auditor-general of Pennsylvania, several times elected to the state senate from the Blair-Cambria district, died at his home in this city this afternoon at 1:40 o'clock after an illness dating from the time of the last Republican convention in Harrisburg. Colonel Lemon was there and worked incessantly in the interests of Senator Quay. He came home with a cold, which developed rapidly into typhoid pneumonia.

The deceased was about 70 years old and was born at the Summit, Cambria county, this state. His father, Samuel Lemon, was one of the pioneer coal men of the state. The senator owned to his dying day the old stone house in which he was born. He fashioned it into a delightful summer retreat. In early life he followed coal operating and railroad contracting. The "Lemon vein" of coal for many years formed one of the richest yields of the mountain mines.

His first political office was that of burgess of Hollidaysburg. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate and was returned by his constituents in 1876. In 1880 he was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania. After the close of his term he made a close run for congress against Edmund Scull, of Somerset. In 1888 he was sent to the senate and re-elected in 1892.

He was a Mason and a director in the First national bank of Hollidaysburg. He is survived by his widow, three sons and four daughters. The funeral will occur Wednesday afternoon.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 16.—President pro tem McCarrell, of the senate, has appointed the following senate committee to attend the funeral of Senator Lemon Wednesday: George Handy Smith, Jacob Crouse, J. P. S. Gobin, J. Henry Cochran, L. R. Keefer, J. M. Woods, M. L. McQuown, N. B. Critchfield, W. B. Meredith, John Upperman and D. B. McCreary.

Michael Geary.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 18.—A dispatch was received here to-day announcing the sudden death of Michael Geary, at New York, this morning. He left here a week ago in good health, but a cold he contracted a few days ago developed into congestion of the lungs. Mr. Geary came to Oil City in 1876, and, with B. W. Vandergrift and Daniel O'Day, started the Oil City boiler works. Later he formed the Oil City tube company, one of the largest pipe manufacturing concerns in the country, both companies employing over 2,000 men. He was prominently identified with the Snow pump works, of Buffalo, N. Y., the Brush electric light company, the Oil City trust company and many other Oil City enterprises. He is survived by a widow and seven children.

Mary Ritchie.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 18.—Mary Ritchie, of White Rock, near here, died to-day at the residence of James Ritchie. She was one of the oldest residents in the state, being 98 years of age.

Obituary Notes.

Burgess H. C. Shallenberger, of Braddock, received a telegram Tuesday announcing the death of his brother, Joseph Shallenberger, at his home near Denver. He was 72 years old, and lived in this vicinity until a few years ago.

Beaver Falls Man Takes Poison.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Sept. 18.—Frank Smith, of Beaver Falls, Pa., son of the proprietor of the Columbian hotel there, attempted to commit suicide last night by taking laudanum. A servant found him unconscious in bed, and medical aid was summond. His life was saved. He said he would rather die than go back home, where it is said he has had family difficulties.

Eustis and Runyon May Change.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The "Journal" says there is a report that J. B. Eustis, United States ambassador to France, will shortly change places with Theodore Runyon, ambassador to Germany.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James Ashburner	Allegheny
Enniel Price	Brinton
Paul Hays	Allegheny
Katie Zeitler	Allegheny
John McNally	Pittsburg
Emma T. Schuilbach	Pittsburg
Peter Woody	Pittsburg
Emma Holland	Pittsburg
Harry E. Henderson	Buena Vista
Mamie E. Rankin	Boston, Pa
George R. Elk	Pittsburg
May Whittaker	Pittsburg
Philip J. Scholl	Pittsburg
Lena Jordan	Sharpsburg
Patrick O'Shea	Pittsburg
Anna McCarthy	Pittsburg
Albert Opperman	Allegheny
Annie Lauer	Allegheny
Simon J. Geistel, Jr.	Pittsburg
Marguerite Kall	Pittsburg
Geo. W. Sheares	Pittsburg
Lizzie Connor	Pittsburg
William C. Edwards	Pittsburg
Lizzie Brown	Pittsburg
John O'Keefe	Jeannette
Johanna Hickey	Pittsburg
William White	Pittsburg
Anna Van Leer	Pittsburg
Coleman Flaherty	Pittsburg
Maggie Flaherty	Pittsburg
Robert Lee	Pittsburg
Mary Bruce	Pittsburg
John Doyle	Pittsburg
Katie Fleming	Pittsburg
Benton Shook	Allegheny
Clara E. Hirsch	Allegheny
Charles H. Favpel	Layton station
Gertrude G. Brallier	Braddock
Thomas McKeown	Braddock
Mary McGrary	Braddock
Theodore J. Aland	Pittsburg
Nellie A. Good	Allegheny
Jacob Augst	Pittsburg
Fulda Glesher	Pittsburg
Lewis A. Churchfield	Wall station
Bessie A. Scoville	McKeesport
Mimin Saunders	Homestead
Maggie White	Homestead
John Blasko	Allegheny
Cornelia Ferencik	Alleghe